"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today and Sunday; strong northeast winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,769. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

OPEN STOCK TRADING TO BEGIN NEXT WEEK

Committee of Five Completes Plans, to Which Bankers See No Objection.

GOVERNORS TO ACT MONDAY

Issues Dealt in Will Be Limited at First—Minimum Prices Will Be Fixed.

The Committee of Five has completed plans for the resumption of trading in stocks on the Exchange next week. The plans were approved officially yesterday by the Clearing House Committee, representing the banks, after which the Committee of Five called a meeting of the Governors of the Stock Exchange, to be held next Monday, to give them their formal ratification. This ratification is taken as a foregone conclusion, as it proved to be when the Committee of Five submitted its plan for open trading in bonds, which was approved unanimously by the full board.

The conference between the Committee of Five and the bankers was held at the Clearing House yesterday afternoon and lasted an hour and a half. All the members of the Stock Exchange Committee were present and the full details were gone over with the Clearing House Committee. The result was that the bankers said they saw no objection to the plans and the meeting of the Governors was called.

The resumption of stock trading will be under restrictions, similar to that in bonds, in respect to prices. Minimum prices will be fixed, below which trades will not be permitted. In general, it is understood, these prices will be the closing prices on July 30, with one dividend deducted, in case a dividend has been paid since.

Besides the restriction as to prices, trading will not include all shares at the start. It is understood that no stocks will be included that have not been sold or quoted at or above the July 30 prices in the trading that has been in progress through the Stock Exchange Clearing House. There are, however, about ninety issues that have thus shown improvement since July 30, and some of them have advanced several points.

It is expected also that trading at first will not include issues that are largely held abroad, although fear of heavy liquidation by foreign holders has disappeared largely. There have been many indications that no such avalanche of foreign selling as was feared at one time is likely to ensue. Among these indications may be mentioned the statements by Sir George Paish, financial adviser to the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, that no such heavy liquidation was to be expected. He first expressed this view several weeks ago, since which time money has become progressively easier in London.

So far as Germany is concerned, Berlin bankers who have visited this country recently have said that liquidation by holders of American securities in their country had been in progress for about two years, and had been practically completed before the war began. Germany, moreover, is not a holder of American securities to anything like the extent of England, France, or Holland.

Inquiries by bankers here of their correspondents in London brought the reply that they knew of no present intention on the part of English investors to sell Americans heavily and recent cable dispatches to THE TIMES have shown that a demand for American stocks, as well as bonds, has grown up in London.

Besides all this it is well known that foreign liquidation has been going on through the Stock Exchange Clearing House since July 30, and by this process whatever selling pressure there was has been relieved to this extent. One of the Governors of the Stock Exchange said yesterday that even though foreign liquidation should be considerable, it would now be deliberate, and there was a great difference between taking care of a stream that could be controlled and the flood caused by the bursting of a dam.

It is some time since the bankers feared that the foreign position would be affected through foreign selling by a slump in prices that would endanger the margin of collateral, and the only apprehension that has even been discussed is that foreign liquidation would extend to a point that would bring about further exports of gold. The point was made yesterday that this possibility would still exist despite the general belief that there would be no material slump in prices.

Rising prices, it was said, would be an influence to increase foreign selling, inasmuch as any stockholder would rather sell at high than at low prices, but as against this it was argued that higher prices would also operate to decrease the buying demand, so that the net result would probably not be such as to cause an outflow of gold. The further point was made that prices would not rise in the face of heavy foreign selling, so that the tendency would correct itself.

The members of the Clearing House Committee, in their conference with the Committee of Five yesterday, took the view that the danger of gold exports was so remote that they were entirely in accord with the plans for resumption of trading in shares.

YACHTING COUPLE ELOPE.

Miss Veronica Barton Becomes Mrs. Albert A. Beecroft.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 4.—When Miss Veronica Barton, daughter of Charles Park Barton, a wealthy retired business man, failed to return from a shopping trip yesterday afternoon to her father's home, the Hedges, one of the show places on Long Island Sound, her parents worried and by nightfall were alarmed. This morning her relatives and friends were amazed to receive telegrams announcing her marriage yesterday to Albert Arthur Beecroft, a yachtsman, whose home is in Pelham Manor.

Miss Barton and Beecroft had been friends for several years and had made a name in yachting circles for their clever handling of the Vanitie, a racing yacht belonging to Judge Edgar Beecroft, young Mr. Beecroft's brother. The brothers' father is John Robert Beecroft, at one time a Director of the Century Company.

It developed today that Miss Barton met Mr. Beecroft at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament here yesterday and they were married in the rectory by the Rev. Cornelius F. Crowley. They were attended by Miss Anne A. Coleman, daughter of Caryl Coleman, and Charles J. Colling of Pelham Manor. They left for the South on their honeymoon this

Next Tuesday, Christmas Number New York Herald Tribune. 2 sections, 144 supplements, 5 cts. —Adv.

AMERICANS TO REBUILD BRIDGES FOR FRANCE

Representatives of Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins to Sail Today to Complete Negotiations.

Frederick Holbrook, Vice President, and William S. Patten, Secretary, of the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, contractors at 331 Madison Avenue, are listed to sail at 10 o'clock this morning on the Lusitania of the Cunard Line. Also on the list of cabin passengers on the Lusitania is A. B. Adams, a contractor of 60 Wall Street.

It was said last night that these three men with representatives of the Lackawanna Steel Company were going to France to arrange with the French Government for the reconstruction of the bridges destroyed in the war.

The Lackawanna Steel Company, the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, and A. B. Adams, Inc., have united, it is said, to contract for the rebuilding of the French bridges, the steel company to supply the materials of construction and the two contracting firms to undertake the work.

The proposed contract will call for an immense amount of work and the shipment of millions of dollars' worth of American steel to France. According to an informant of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the contract is one of the largest ever negotiated.

None of those sailing on the Lusitania could be found last night, but a Director of the Lackawanna Steel Company, when asked about the reported negotiations between the French Government and the American corporations, refused to affirm or deny the report.

Mr. Holbrook and Mr. Patten, it is said, have been invited to France by the Government and, after looking over the field they will submit bids on the different parts of the work to be done. The Government hopes, according to report, to have the contractors go to work as soon as possible reconstructing the bridges destroyed by both the French and German armies in their advances and retreats.

The Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation has undertaken many big tasks in and around New York. One of its most recent contracts was in its agreement to build the subway structure under Times Square where the present Subway line will be joined with those being built.

The construction of a station and transit connections at this point has been called one of the most difficult engineering problems ever attempted. The same firm has the contract for the construction of one of the extra long piers to be built in the Hudson River near Forty-fourth Street.

The Lackawanna Steel Company is a $70,000,000 corporation, and is in a position to furnish all the steel necessary for the construction of the bridges needed in France.

ROCKHILL QUITS SHIP, ILL.

Bound for China Post, He Lands at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Dec. 4.—William W. Rockhill, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, was taken from the liner Chiyo Maru upon her arrival here today from San Francisco, too ill to continue on his way to China. He was en route to Peking to become adviser to President Yuan Shi-kai of the Chinese Republic.

Mr. Rockhill's illness was said to be a severe cold contracted after the boat left San Francisco Nov. 28. He is 60 years old. He was active in settling the Boxer troubles in China.

William Woodville Rockhill accepted the office of Adviser at Large to the Chinese Government last April. At that time he was in Peking on a tour of the East, which included Manchuria, Mongolia, and Thibet. His salary, it was reported, was to be $1,000 a month.

KAISER'S SONS FLED IN AIR.

Princes Oscar and Joachim Escaped in Aeroplane, Russians Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 4, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is reported here that the Kaiser's sons, Oscar and Joachim, who were with the army in Poland, escaped capture by the Russians only by taking flight in an aeroplane.

SHOT FOR LOVE OF MOTHER.

Soldier Wrote He Was Ready to be Taken Prisoner to See Her Again.

ROME, Dec. 4.—The Giornale d'Italia says that a soldier from Trieste, who was at the front in Galicia, wrote to his mother expressing a great desire to see her again and saying that he was ready to be taken prisoner if by doing so he would be able to embrace her once more.

The letter reached the mother with this addition from the Austrian General Staff: "The soldier was shot on Nov. 24, 1914."

INDICT YONKERS ALDERMAN.

Brother of Ex-Senator Stilwell Accused of Election Fraud.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Alderman Frederick H. Stilwell, Democratic leader of the Ninth Ward, Yonkers, was arrested today in Yonkers on a bench warrant following his indictment yesterday charging him with illegally influencing votes at the last election. Sixteen witnesses testified against Stilwell before the Grand Jury. He is a brother of ex-Senator Stilwell of the Bronx, who was convicted of accepting a bribe and is now in Sing Sing Prison.

FORD LOSES PRICE SUIT.

Auto Company Unable to Control Resale of Its Cars.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—Holding that contracts entered into by the Ford Automobile Company of Detroit with its agents, whereby the re-sale price of automobiles was fixed by the Ford Company, were invalid, United States District Judge Hollister, in an opinion handed down today, ordered the dismissal of the bill of complaint filed by the automobile company against the Union Motor Sales Company of Dayton, Ohio.

In the suit, which is of importance to the automobile trade, the Ford Company sought to restrain the defendants from representing that they could sell Ford automobiles at less than the regular list price.

Judge Hollister found that no contracts of a similar character had been passed upon by the Supreme Court, and that the defendants had a legal right to buy and sell the automobiles as they did.

TWO BOMB SCARES BAFFLE THE POLICE

Explosion of Infernal Machine Terrifies Hundreds Passing Through Union Square.

ANOTHER BRONX MYSTERY

Janitor Puts Out Fuse to Package Thrown Into Vestibule of Children's Court.

With the recent bomb explosion in the Bronx County Court House fresh in their minds, the residents of the neighborhood about the Children's Court, at 855 East 187th Street, the Bronx, were terrified last night by the discovery in the vestibule of the court of a small package from which protruded a lighted and sputtering fuse. Henry Tuite, the janitor, stepped on the fuse before it had reached the box, and then tossed the package into a pail of water, thus preventing Inspector Owen Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles from determining exactly what was in the parcel.

The infernal machine, if such it was, was discovered about 8 o'clock, less than two hours after a bomb had been exploded in Union Square, terrifying the hundreds who filled the square on their homeward journeys from work at 6:30 o'clock. The bomb did little damage, and it is not regarded by the police as of the importance which they attach to the Bronx package.

They are not sure that the parcel in the Court House vestibule was really a bomb. There is a chance that it may have been a hoax, but because of the previous Court House explosion Tuite was cautioned to be on his guard against a recurrence of last night's affair, and Egan urged him especially not to destroy any other package he might find by dropping it into water. All the Inspector was able to tell of last night's package was that it had contained some sand and a lot of black powder which may or may not have been gunpowder. Egan carried the stuff to the Bureau of Combustibles, where he will try to dry and analyze it.

Tuite was in his apartments on the third floor of the Court House building, which is between Alexander and Willis Avenues, when he heard the front door slam and then a loud report. The building, which is owned by St. Jerome's Catholic Church, Alexander Avenue and 138th Street, is known as Lafayette Hall, and is used for receptions and such things as well as for a court house.

Door Always Left Open.

It is customary to leave the front doro open until about 9 o'clock, and but for the report Tuite might not have investigated. As it was he ran downstairs and saw something flickering like a match on the floor. He stepped on it, quenching the flame, and then reached for the chain which operates an electric light over the front hall. He could not turn on this light, and when he got another going in the rear of the hall he discovered that the report had been the smashing of the front bulb. At the same time he saw the package.

It was the size of a small shoebox or a two-pound box of candy and was carefully wrapped in white paper. On the top were printed the words "Bomb" and "Pearl Buttons." After Tuite had soaked the package in water he carried it to Engine Company 60 across the street, and Capt. Lang put it in water again, so that when finally reached Egan it was almost soaked apart.

The police say that "Pearl Buttons" was the name of a very famous gang in Harlem years ago, one which they had thought extinct, and the fact that the name was used made them sceptical of the affair being the joke of any mischievous youths. Such, they argued, would be unlikely to know the significance of the old name.

Egan said that even if the bomb were merely a harmless imitation it might portend trouble, for on several occasions prior to the explosion of the County Court House bombs he had been called to the building to inspect what proved to be imitation bombs.

There was no doubt of the Union Square bomb, and, according to the Inspector, it was one of the regular Black Hand type. It was placed beneath the iron stairway of the four-story converted residence at 24 Union Square, now used as an office building. There was a terrific report when it exploded and the concussion shook the building. It also flung from his feet Tony Califfari of 548 East Twelfth Street, who was passing. Policeman O'Connell of the East Twenty-second Street Station, who was a block away, was also nearly knocked over, and hundreds of men and women fled screaming for the safety of doorways.

Saw No One Near Areaway.

However, except for Califfari, who was stunned, no one was hurt and he was resuscitated without trouble. He had been nearest to the building just before the explosion, but he told the police that he had seen no one enter or leave the areaway beneath the iron staircase. This is only a foot or so below the level of the sidewalk and a double store there is used by the Faber-Winship Company, makers of trunks and sample cases. The concussion smashed both their show windows and also the plate glass in the doorway. The store was closed and there was no one inside. A showcase and the windows of D. Newman's tailoring shop next door at 26 Union Square, were also smashed.

The Union Savings Bank is next door at No. 22 and the report spread rapidly that an attempt had been made to dynamite the bank. No one was in this building, either, and no damage was done there. Crowds gathered after the explosion and the police, under Inspector Morris, roped off the damaged property.

They could find no one connected with the trunk firm and consequently could not find whether or not any threats or Black Hand letters had been received by the firm. From other persons in the building they learned that there had been no labor troubles and the occasion for the explosion remained unsolved.

CUT THEIR OWN PAY.

Pittsburgh Councilmen Vote Reduction for Themselves.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4.—An action which probably is without precedent in the history of legislative bodies in this State was taken today when the city's nine Councilmen, during consideration of the next year's budget, cut their own salaries $1,000 a year and passed a motion which practically demands that every city official from the Mayor down volunteer to accept a proportionate cut.

Other motions which were considered and which will be taken up after a conference with the Mayor and his cabinet will effect reductions of from 5 to 15 per cent. on every salary above $1,500.

Councilmanic salaries have heretofore been $6,500.

ALEX. TAYLOR SCHOOL OF GOLF.
Opens Wednesday, 9 A.M. Management begins how to play golf. 36 P. 43d St.—Open for instruction all day and evening. —Adv.

LOST 7 ZEPPELINS AND 52 AEROPLANES

French Say Germans Now Have Only 26 Airships and 287 Aeroplanes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 4, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Care has been taken to reckon up the German aerial losses as accurately as possible, and it is believed that it is within the truth to say that the Germans have lost seven Zeppelins since the war began, and fifty-two aeroplanes, with eighty-six officers and men.

Inquiries tend to show that at present the Germans do not possess more than twenty-six airships and 287 aeroplanes, all told.

AUSTRO-GERMAN LOSS PUT AT 30,000 A DAY

Latest German List Adds 13,000 to Total — Bavarians Suffer Heavily.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 5.—A dispatch to The Times from Copenhagen says:

"The latest German casualty list contains the names of 13,721 officers and men killed, wounded, and missing. This makes a total of 658,483, not including the previous Württembers, Saxon, and Bavarian lists.

"The Bavarians suffered heavily, according to the present list, with over 9,000 casualties out of the total of 13,000. One regiment of 3,000 lost 1,600 men in Flanders, including three Generals.

"An examination shows that the average Austrian and German loss daily during the last four months has been about 30,000 men."

At 30,000 a day, the total loss of the Dual Alliance would be 3,600,000 in the four months past.

GERMANS ARE BEATEN, FRENCH ARMY IS TOLD

Official Bulletin Tells of Seven Reverses of Foe—Now at Standstill; Must Retreat.

BORDEAUX, via Paris, Dec. 4.—The Bulletin des Armées, after reviewing at length the military operations since the outbreak of the war, sums up the French situation on Dec. 1 as follows:

"In numbers the French Army today is equal to what it was on Aug. 2, all the units having maintained their full strength. The quality of the troops has improved infinitely. Our men today fight like veterans. They are all deeply imbued with their superiority and have absolute faith that they will be victorious.

"The higher command, renewed on account of necessary dismissals, has not committed during the past three months any of those faults noted and punished in August.

"Our supplies of artillery and ammunition have been largely increased. The heavy artillery, which we lacked, has been organized and is working well.

"The British Army has been strongly reinforced during November and is numerically stronger than at the beginning of the campaign. The Indian divisions have finished their apprenticeship in the European war.

"The Belgian Army has reformed in six divisions and is ready and resolute to reconquer its native soil.

"The German plan has met with seven far-reaching reverses: namely, the failure of the dash on Nancy, the failure of the march on Paris, the failure of the attempt to roll up our left flank in August, the failure of the same manoeuvre in November, the failure to pierce our centre in September, the failure of the attack on Dunkirk and Calais by the coast, and the failure of the attack on Ypres.

"In this barren effort Germany has exhausted her reserves. The troops she brings into the line today are badly officered and badly trained.

"Russia more and more is establishing her superiority over both Germany and Austria. The standstill to which the German armies have been brought is then fatally doomed to be transformed into a retreat."

FINDS GERMAN LINER FITTED AS MINE LAYER

British Admiralty Believes the Berlin, Now Interned, Planted Bombs in the North Sea.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The British Admiralty in a statement issued tonight said that the North German Lloyd steamer Berlin, which was recently interned at Trondhjem, Norway, had probably been engaged in extensive mine laying operations.' When the Berlin put into Trondhjem, the Admiralty says, she was almost empty of coal and her speed was considerably reduced, presumably due to fast steaming.

Continuing the report says: "She has especially been fitted for mine laying, but so far as known she now has no mines on board, the probability being that these have been sown on the high seas under cover of darkness. From past experience it is known that the track of merchant shipping, neutral as well as British, is a favored locality for this operation.

"German floating mines are constantly being sighted. On many occasions these mines have proved to be still dangerous. Merchant vessels should be warned of the grave danger to which they are exposed. They must bear in mind that waters which, owing to their great depth, heretofore have been regarded as comparatively safe, must now be navigated with caution."

WILSON WILL URGE SHIP PURCHASE BILL

That Is Expected to be the Main Business of Congress at the Short Session.

OTHER MEASURES APPROVED

But Action on Most of the President's Recommendations Is Not Expected Till New Congress Meets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In the annual message that he will read to the two houses of Congress assembled in joint session on Dec. 8 President Wilson will discuss the agitation over the condition of the national defenses, and while the terms of the address will not be discussed formally until the President's appearance before Congress, it is known that he will discourage the proposal advanced by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts for a public inquiry.

Other public questions that, in the President's opinion, are of equal or greater importance, are:

The enactment of the proposed law to enable the Government to purchase merchant ships and operate them in commerce.

The necessity for the exercise of the strictest economy in the administration of Government.

The enactment of the pending measure to provide means for the ultimate independence of the Philippine Islands.

The enactment of the pending measure, known as the La Follette Seamen's bill, intended to provide greater protection for American seamen and to insure greater safety of vessels at sea.

The enactment of a law making provision for a thorough survey of the coasts of Alaska so as to remove present danger to navigation.

The enactment of legislation for the better conservation of the natural resources of the country.

While the address has been completed, there is a bare possibility that the President may add something to it concerning the effort that is being made to have the anti-trust laws amended so as to permit American manufacturers to enter into combinations in certain cases to enable them to compete with combinations of foreign manufacturers.

Generally speaking, the Administration expects Congress to finish up the business before it in the three months to which the session will be limited by constitutional provision. There is a fervent hope on the Administration's part that nothing of importance will be left undone and that nothing of a momentous character will occur to make an extra session essential when the next, or Sixty-fourth Congress, comes into nominal being on March 4, 1915.

Indications are increasing that the only general legislation to be enacted will be the Ship-Purchase bill. This does not mean that the measure is sure of enactment by any means, as there will be strong opposition to it in both houses, and the definite termination of the session on March 4 makes filibustering easy. The President's recent remarks, however, show him very sympathetic to the American shippers who lack ships in which their cargoes can be sent over seas without fear of capture by belligerent warships.

The stormy closing days of the last session predicted clearly the renewal in December of the fight of Congressmen from the cotton States for relief to cotton planters. But the proposal of Representative Henry of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on Rules, was so radical as to bring on the defeat of all remedial proposals.

No one here believes that Congress will seriously consider, much less enact, legislation establishing a system of rural credits. The number of widely differing bills introduced at the last session on this subject, show how far apart the different Congressional groups are. In an effort to harmonize some of these differences the Rural Credits Commission has directed a sub-committee to work over details. This sub-committee, consisting of Senator Fletcher, as Chairman, Mr. Moss, and Dr. John Lee Coulter, of the Department of Agriculture, is hard at work.

While a revised bill will probably be introduced at the coming session, it will almost certainly be crowded out of the way by appropriation bills. The Commission intends, in that case, to bring it up early in the long session of next Winter. There is no disposition to ask the President to call an extraordinary session for the bill.

COL. MULHALL FINED $100.

Was Accused of Assaulting Father Who Sought to See Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Samuel H. Springer, testifying in the Criminal Court today in support of her husband's charge against Col. Martin M. Mulhall, the self-confessed lobbyist, declared that the Colonel had kept her daughter, Mrs. Bessie Springer Spilcker, in a fourth floor hall room for three years, but that she was ready to forgive her and take her back.

Col. Mulhall was charged with having made an assault upon Samuel H. Springer when Mr. and Mrs. Springer went to the neighborhood of Park Avenue and Richmond Street to get a glimpse of their daughter. He was found guilty and fined $100 by Judge Elliott, who, in pronouncing the conviction, said that the lobbyist's interference in the family matters between Mrs. Springer and her daughter were entirely unjustifiable.

WANT ROADS PROSECUTED.

Philadelphia Commuters Protest Against Passenger Rate Increase.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—Philadelphia commuters appealed to District Attorney Rotan today to start criminal proceedings against the officers of the Pennsylvania, Reading, and Baltimore & Ohio railroads as a result of the passenger fare rise announced to take effect Dec. 15.

The appeal was made in behalf of the Philadelphia & Reading Commuters' Association and associated organizations of commuters and business men. The District Attorney gave the protestants a brief hearing, but said the Grand Jury must act before he could get into the case. It was decided to wait until the public hearing by the State Public Service Commission, to be held here next Thursday, before taking any further steps.

"In holiday and summers without a bottle of CASTORIA, a shocking mess."—Adv.

RUSSIANS REPORTED VICTORS AT LODZ; CLOSE IN ON CRACOW AND CITIZENS FLEE

Official Reports of War Operations.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—On the left bank of the Vistula Dec. 3 there was some fierce fighting on the front of Glowno-Lowicz and also in the western roads toward Lodz and Piotrkow.

On the other fronts there were no essential modifications in the lines.

On the fronts in the Caucasus there was no important fighting.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—In the western theatre of war French attacks against our troops in Flanders were repeatedly repulsed, as they were also in the region northwest of Altkirch, where the French suffered considerable losses.

In the eastern theatre of war the enemy's attacks east of the plain of the Mazuran Lakes were repulsed with heavy losses to the Russians.

Our offensive in Poland is taking its normal course.

FRANCE.

PARIS, (*Night Report*)—At no place along the entire front has there been any notable incident.

On our right wing we have made progress in the direction of, and near to, Altkirch.

During the day of Dec. 2 we took 901 prisoners in the region of the north alone.

(*Day Report*)—In Belgium there has been an intermittent but fairly spirited cannonade between the railroad from Ypres to Roulers and the highway between Becelaere and Pass Chendaele, where the infantry of the enemy endeavored to gain ground, but quite without success.

At Vermelles we are continuing the work of organizing the positions taken from the enemy.

From the Somme to the Argonne region there is quiet along the entire front.

In the Argonne there have been several attacks on the part of German infantry, but all were repulsed by our troops, particularly at La Corne, to the northwest of the Forest of Grurie.

There has been some artillery firing in the Woevre district and in Lorraine.

There is nothing to report in Alsace.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—In the Carpathians, in West Galicia, and in South Poland, quiet prevailed generally yesterday.

The fighting in North Poland continues.

KAISER ANGERED BY TISZA'S PLEA

Hungarian Premier's Demand for Protection of Frontier Said to Have Evoked Outburst.

RESENTMENT AT BUDAPEST

Press and Opposition Members of Parliament Described as Bitter Toward Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 5.—The Morning Post prints the following letter received by the London correspondent of a Hungarian newspaper from Budapest, via Italy, and dated Nov. 24:

"The Prime Minister, Count Tisza, returned to Budapest last night after a four days' visit to Germany, and had a warm reception at the club of his party. In my last letter I mentioned that the object of his visit was to demand adequate forces from the German General Staff and Emperor to defend the frontiers of Hungary, and that he had undertaken this mission because of threats of Opposition members of the National Committee, but nothing was published in the papers as to this either previous to or during his visit.

"The result of his mission was very unsatisfactory. It was communicated to me by a Liberal member of Parliament this morning as follows:

"'The Prime Minister first of all had an interview with the Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, but of course they only discussed the political side of the question. Count Tisza put it quite clearly to him that he could not guarantee the goodwill and loyalty of Hungary unless more attention was paid to the interests of the country. He saw the Minister of War, the Great General Staff and went from Pontius to Pilatus but he of course was referred everywhere to the Emperor. Count Tisza says the Emperor was very much annoyed and at first did not want to believe that the Hungarian Opposition had taken to threats, for he counted upon the unity of all parties in the two empires for the great cause; but Count Tisza is not a man to be scared even by Emperor William, and he stuck to his point that three army corps must be sent to Hungary to defend the Hungarian plains from invasion and throw the Russians back across the Carpathians, or otherwise his Cabinet would have to resign.

"'Tisza says the Emperor at first became quite furious and said something to the effect that open enemies were not always the most dangerous enemies, and that the egotism of some people was likely to upset the whole plan of campaign. Nevertheless he agreed to consult the General Staff on the question and promised to do all the could to satisfy the Hungarians.'

"This conversation must have been most interesting. I learn from another quarter—I don't know whether it is true or not—that the Emperor trembled with emotion when Tisza intimated that the Cabinet would have to resign and implored him not to aggravate the strain which his position imposed upon him in these anxious times, and that when he said this he was almost crying.

"The papers this morning seem to understand the situation in spite of the official communiqué and the Opposition press, among them the Pesti Hirlap, Pesti Naplo, and others express dissatisfaction with the result of the Prime Minister's mission. The Pesti Hirlap says in its leader:

"'All we can see is that the Hungarian Prime Minister had to beg an audience from the German Emperor and we are at his mercy. As to the safety of our country, the Germans seem to have taken over even the constitutional rights of the monarchy, as if we had no Emperor at all, and as if we had not

Continued on Page 2.

XMAS. THE ALL TOGETHER POUCH holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte stores. —Adv.

HOW GERARD AIDED DAUGHTER OF PEER

Put Up $50,000 Cash for the Hon. Isabel Portman, Held for Debt in Germany.

HELPED BY CONSUL GAFFNEY

Young Woman Arrested Because She Could Not Produce $100,000 in Gold for House Builders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—How the daughter of a British peer was saved from a German prison through the efforts of Ambassador Gerard and T. St. John Gaffney, Consul General at Munich, has just been revealed here through the return of the Hon. Mary Isabel Portman to the home of her father, Viscount Portman. Miss Portman was about to be incarcerated because she was unable to pay the contractors who built a magnificent villa for her near Munich, and she only escaped because first Mr. Gaffney and then Mr. Gerard deposited $50,000 in cash with the Bavarian authorities. The money came from their own pockets, of course.

Mr. Gaffney also is in England now and will obtain from Lord Portman certain securities for $50,000 to carry back to Mr. Gerard. The securities will be deposited until the war is over, because Lord Portman would not be allowed to pay money to an alien enemy now.

Mr. Gerard originally directed Mr. Gaffney to go to England and inspect the British detention camps and make a report in order to allay the apprehensions of the German Government. Mr. Gaffney inspected the chief camps in Germany to qualify himself for a similar investigation here, but on his arrival in London he was informed by the embassy that Chandler Hale had just completed a tour of inspection of every camp in the United Kingdom, and that the British Government was averse to having further visits made unless they were absolutely necessary. Mr. Hale's report was already in Berlin, but Mr. Gerard was unaware of it when he sent Mr. Gaffney here. However, Mr. Gaffney's time was by no means wasted, because he had a conference with Lord Portman and his daughter and completed arrangements for safeguarding Mr. Gerard's loan for the duration of the war.

Miss Portman had been a resident of Munich for seven years. She is a very talented violinist, and her love for music was responsible for her residence in Germany's musical centre. Several months before the war began she signed contracts for the construction of a country house at Garmisch, near Munich. It was to cost $100,000. At the outbreak of the war she had paid half the amount due and was quite ready to pay the remainder, her only desire then being to get out of Germany, but she could not get the money from her bank owing to the moratorium, and her father was unable to send the amount to her because under the act forbidding trading with the enemy he was not allowed to settle with the German contractors.

The builders got out a warrant for Miss Portman's arrest for the nonpayment of their bills. She appealed to Mr. Gaffney, who accompanied her to the police station, where both of them remained for five hours until Mr. Gaffney was able to get $50,000 in cash to deposit as bail for her. This sum he had to leave in the hands of the police for ten weeks to save Miss Portman from being locked up.

Meanwhile Lord Portman had appealed again and again to the British War Office for permission to send the necessary amount to Munich and had even left the money with Ambassador Page here, which, however, the Germans refused to accept as security. Finally Mr. Gaffney, following a further heated demand from the contractors for payment in full, conferred with Ambassador Gerard, who volunteered to advance the entire sum to Miss Portman, and only when the gold was actually in the hands of her creditors was she permitted to leave Germany.

Many Prisoners and Guns Taken in Poland, Petrograd Hears.

LOSSES CALLED APPALLING

Put as High as Two-thirds of Army That Started Out to Take Warsaw.

PANIC IN NORTH HUNGARY

Russians, Pouring Over Carpathians, Seize Heads of Two Railroads Leading to Capital.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 5.—In a dispatch from Petrograd the correspondent of the Central News says:

"The battle of Lodz has ended in success for the Russian troops, according to The Bourse Gazette, which adds that great numbers of German prisoners, cannon, and machine guns are being brought into Lodz."

This statement is opposed to that of the Berlin official report, which says the German offensive in Poland is taking its normal course.

The fact is that the fighting in this region has developed into such a jumble that it is almost impossible to follow it. The most important factor from the Allies' point of view is that the German advance on Warsaw seemingly has not succeeded in its object, nor has it had the effect of diverting the Russians from their forward movement through the Carpathians and on to the plains of Hungary, or against the fortress of Cracow, around which they are drawing a closer ring of men and artillery.

With the case of Przemysl, which has held out so long against the Russian attacks, before them, military men do not look for the early fall of Cracow and are rather inclined to believe that the armies of Emperor Nicholas will endeavor to keep the large Austrian force inside the fortress and enter Silesia from the southeast.

However, much depends on the battle which is being fought with such intensity further north between the Rivers Vistula and Warthe, and in which all agree the losses on both sides have been very heavy. There is an inclination to believe that had there been any probability of an early success for the Germans in this field Emperor William, who has returned to Berlin, would have remained to witness the victory of his troops.

HOW GERMANS WERE TRAPPED

Moscow Papers Give Details of the Struggle Southeast of Lodz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 5.—The Times's Petrograd correspondent, writing on Thursday, says:

"Details of the tragedy which befell the Germans southeast of Lodz, when two corps were caught in the Russian trap are related by Moscow papers. Between Tuszin and Brezlny a considerable German force penetrated as far as Tuszin, then being surrounded on all sides they attempted to break through to Strykow to rejoin the main body, but the Russians descended on them from the rear and front. The Germans fought with heroism, defending themselves on the rear, and then simultaneously with incessant bayonet charges, step by step, forced their way north. Finally the Russians entrenched themselves behind the railway track and repulsed the enemy's efforts to escape.

"No such sanguinary struggle has been recorded since the commencement of the war and 90 per cent. of the German officers were put out of action. Some regiments were reduced to a few hundred men, but the Germans held out. The battle lasted all day and night and by morning only a pitiful remnant of Prussians got through to Brezlny. The remainder were hurled back to Koliuski. The Russians took many prisoners in this engagement. Eye witnesses affirm that the Germans charging fell in entire rows, but fresh ranks rushed over the bodies."

GERMANS' HEAVY LOSSES.

Two-thirds of Army in Poland Gone, According to Russians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 4, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The newspapers here are beginning to print numerous fragmentary accounts derived from the wounded, of the recent fighting in Poland. The general impression from all sides is that the Vistula-Warthe fighting has been incomparably more severe than anything experienced before during this war on any front.

The Germans in the early conflict named it the Imperial battle, for they had been impressed by the highest authority that upon their success depended the whole future of the war, and as a reward for their success they were promised that they would be disbanded to their homes. The character of the fighting also compelled the Germans to rely for once upon their manhood instead of their machinery, yet they still persist in their massed formations against rifle, Maxim or bayonet, and their losses have been appalling beyond anything experienced elsewhere. Experts estimate that the Germans have

lost two-thirds of their army in Poland. There were several critical moments during the fighting north of Lods. One Russian division held its ground against two German army corps and finally drove them back. But for the late arrival of one Russian army corps the battle would have finished in complete victory a week ago. The strategic position meant annihilation or surrender had all gone right. As it was, large numbers of Germans got out of the trap and the subsequent fighting has been a curious tactical spectacle, with the Russians and Germans in alternate strips covering a considerable area of the Polish battlefields. The Germans have alternated furious attacks with retreats, and the amount of information vouchsafed us is insufficient to understand exactly how final success will be attained.

If there was one point besides their war machinery upon which the Germans particularly prided themselves it was their marching powers; yet even here the Russians have shown themselves immeasurably superior. The Grand Duke officially noted a while ago that some Russian corps had marched and fought continuously for months, taken fortified positions and covered over 600 miles, and the Russians do their marching flat foot, whereas the Germanic records are made by means of motor traction.

Over the Polish roads in the Autumn season the Germans found their methods badly handicapped, whereas the Russians continuously improved their records as the men got more and more hardened. One corps covered twenty miles one day and thirty-six the next and went into the fight on their arrival with an ardor superior to that of the attacking Germans, who had the worst of it.

CZAR LOSES 33,000 OFFICERS.

Total Given of Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners to Date.

BERLIN, Dec. 4, (By Wireless Telegraph to Salville, N. Y.)—Among the items of news given out by the German Official Press Bureau today is the following:

"The Russian military newspaper Russky Invalid states that the number of Russian officers killed, wounded, or taken prisoner now totals 33,000."

The German military authorities have taken measures to prevent famine among the inhabitants of the parts of Russian Poland occupied by the German Army.

PANIC SPREADS IN HUNGARY.

Russians on Two Railroad Lines to Budapest—Exodus from Cracow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Nine miles southwest of Cracow and three miles from the line of forts lies the small town of Wieliczka, which is built over a fantastic underground city of salt with chapels and statues and quaint alcoves hewn in the gleaming salt corridors of the mines. A short railway bears the produce of the mines to Cracow. The Russian soldiers of Gen. Radme Dimitrieff's conquering army are now examining the wonders of the salt city in the intervals of preparing for the siege of the last Galician fortress. A little more and the Russians will have cut the railway leading to the Carpathians and the west.

The Austrian population of Cracow are fleeing in thousands toward Vienna and the German residents are hastening northward to Silesia. On the northeastern side the Russians are only a few miles from the city, and it is only the Austro-German Army, which is sitting in trenches and making occasional attacks on the Czenstochowa-Olkusz-Cracow line, that delays complete enrolment of the ancient Turkish capital.

The refugees from Cracow are spreading alarm enough in Northern Hungary, but something like a panic has been caused by the reappearance of Russian cavalry on the Hungarian plain.

The Poles are deeply perturbed by the prospect of a siege of Cracow. They declare that the action of the Austro-German military authorities in placing machine guns and observation points on the historical buildings of the citadel is comparable only to the bombardment of Rheims. No military consideration can justify these measures, since the fire of the defenders could much more easily be directed from the hills commanding the city. The Poles in Warsaw have sent addresses of protest to the Pope and neutral States.

Pursuing part of the Austrian forces defeated on the San again and again, driving in their rearguards, and taking heavy toll in prisoners and booty, the Russians have fought their way over the passes to the southwest of Przemysl and are now at Barfeld and Mezo Laborcz, standing at the head of two railway lines, both of which lead through Kaschau to Budapest.

Out of a total of 750,000 Austrian losses on the Russian front, a large proportion has been suffered by Hungarians, who fought with conspicuous courage. Several crack Hungarian regiments have been almost annihilated. Fearing attack by Rumania, the Hungarians are taking steps to conciliate oppressed Rumanians in Transylvania.

ALL OIL IN AUSTRIA SEIZED.

Entire Production in Dual Empire Taken by Government.

VENICE, Dec. 4.—The Austrian Government has confiscated the entire production of oil in Austria-Hungary. Refiners have been forbidden to supply oil to the trade.

The stocks in the hands of dealers will be exhausted within ten days, it is said.

SEEKS AID FOR SERVIANS.

American Wife of Serb Official Coming Here to Appeal.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Mme. Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Servian Permanent Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who formerly was Miss Mabel G. Dunlap of Virginia, arrived in London today from Nish, where she has been organizing hospitals for the care of the Servian wounded.

Mme. Grouitch said that there were 30,000 wounded persons and 60,000 refugees in Servia who were in grave need of assistance. She will leave shortly for America, where she will endeavor to raise money for the Servians.

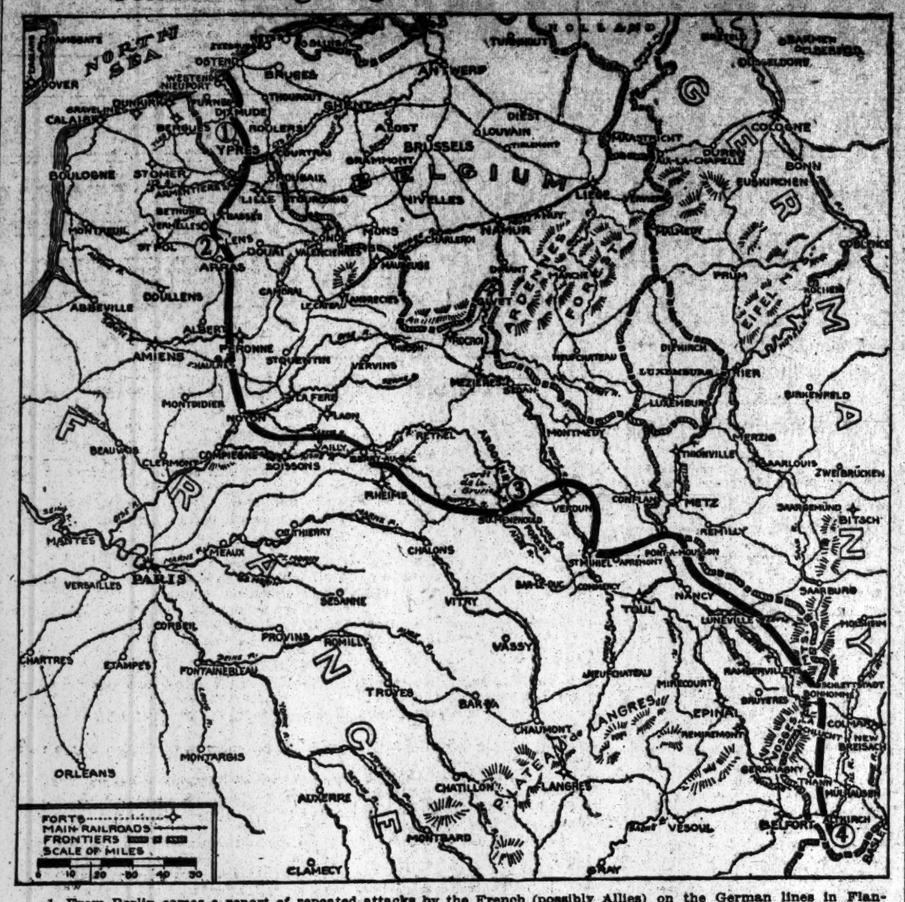
U-21 AN ELUSIVE CRAFT.

German Submarine Escaped French Squadron Three Times.

BORDEAUX, Saturday, Dec. 5, (via Paris.)—The German submarine U-21, which sank the steamers Malchite and Primo off Havre recently, demonstrated, says a statement issued by the Ministry of Marine, the important possibilities of submarines as commerce destroyers.

Actively pursued by a French torpedo flotilla after the sinking of the Malchite on Nov. 23, says the statement, the U-21 was sighted on Nov. 25, but got away after she had fired three torpedoes at the French ships. The next day the submarine set fire to the Primo. Again she was caught up with on Nov. 28 near Cape Antifer, but escaped to the northward after an unsuccessful attempt to torpedo her pursuers.

Centres of Fighting on the Western Battle Front



1. From Berlin comes a report of repeated attacks by the French (possibly Allies) on the German lines in Flanders. These, it is added, were repulsed. The French official report tells only of a spirited cannonade east of Ypres.
2. The French are strengthening their grip on the region around Vermelles, according to Paris.
3. Defeats of German infantry attacks in the Argonne are chronicled in the French official report.
4. There are signs of renewed activity in Alsace. Paris says the French have made progress on the road to Altkirch. Berlin, on the other hand, says that a French attack northwest of Altkirch was repulsed with heavy loss to the assailants.

ALLIES LAND TROOPS IN MONTENEGRO

Army May Attempt to Capture Cattaro and Austrian Squadron Bottled Up There.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A dispatch to the Central News from Berlin says that, according to an unofficial announcement made there, a number of transports, escorted by British and French warships, have reached Antivari, the northern seaport of Montenegro. The Austrian ships guarding the coast are said to have retired before the newcomers.

Austrian aeroplanes are active, it is stated, making disembarkations from the transports unsafe.

Ten days ago the Roman press declared that Italian fishing boats in the Adriatic had reported sighting a number of French transports. This probably fixes the identity of those which have reached Antivari, which is at the northern extremity of Montenegro's short coast line of twenty-five miles, Dulcigno being at the southern extremity.

It is possible that the troops on the transports are destined to strengthen the Servian line 150 miles over the mountains in the northeast, but more likely they are to aid in the naval investment of Cattaro, only forty miles north on the Dalmatian coast, where an Austrian squadron lies hidden and where, on Mount Lovtchen, in the last days of October, French naval guns aiding the lighter Montenegrin artillery made an ineffectual attempt to reduce the city, although they put out of action Forts Vermaz and Markoff before they were themselves silenced.

UNPACK CHILDREN'S GIFTS.

Scores of Men in London Handling the Jason's Cargo.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Scores of employes of the Drapers' Chamber of Commerce were engaged today in unpacking and arranging for distribution the consignment of toys, clothing, and candy sent by the children of the United States to the orphaned children of British and Belgian soldiers. These are the gifts that came over on the steamer Jason.

The local Government Board is the custodian of that portion of the Jason's cargo assigned to England and Belgium. The actual work of unloading and shipping the gifts was undertaken by the Drapers' Society. Already the gifts for Belgian children still in Belgium have been turned over to the American Relief Committee, which is sending them forward over the canals leading from Holland into Belgium.

Great quantities of fruit and jam are included in these gifts. A large supply of peanuts forms a part of this Christmas offering from America, and will be a pleasant surprise to the British and Belgian children. Peanuts are comparatively rare in Europe.

The Mayors of the larger towns in England have supplied information to the local Government Board, which is forming the basis of the lists used in making the first distribution from the mountainous pile of packing cases being handled at Earl's Court. A large consignment will be sent to each town of 20,000 or more inhabitants. Here the actual distribution to the children is to be in the hands of the local Relief Committee. Children of soldiers and sailors who have lost their lives in the war will be cared for first. Since the supply is largely in excess of the needs of those actually orphaned, the local committees will allot gifts to children whose fathers are at the front or in hospitals, and whose relatives are not able to provide Christmas presents for them.

BANKERS NOT COMING HERE.

Anglo-German Financiers Deny Intention to Leave London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—If, as has been reported, some Anglo-German bankers are planning to emigrate to America owing to their present unpleasant situation in London they have succeeded in keeping their intentions from their financial associates.

The general feeling in banking circles is that no important Anglo-German bankers can afford to emigrate to America, as their great interests are European.

Two of the most influential and wealthy Anglo-German bankers who have recently been subjected on account of their German connections and origin to much criticism and unpleasant publicity, Sir Edgar Speyer and Baron Schröder, positively stated today that they had no present intention of going to America, even for visits.

When seen by a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent Sir Edgar Speyer was just leaving his office. He said:

"It is absurd to say that I am going to America permanently. You can deny it on my authority. I don't even contemplate running over there. But you must not cross-question me."

DE WET IN JOHANNESBURG.

Taken to the Fort—Some Factions Want Him Hanged as a Traitor.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 5.—Telegraphing from Johannesburg, Reuter's correspondent there says:

"Pale and haggard but calmly smoking his pipe, Gen. Christian De Wet, the rebel leader, arrived here today guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets. He was taken through the streets, which were lined with the excited populace, and placed in the fort a prisoner, pending a probable court-martial.

"Whether he will be hanged as a traitor cannot yet be predicted. That some factions favor this, however, is indicated by the tone of the national press, which urges Government action against 'those behind the scenes' who stimulated De Wet and other rebels to action.

"Those co-traitors, it is added, should be brought to the shadow of the gallows.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Dec. 4, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The capture of Gen. De Wet is causing great depression in German circles, but the Germans take consolation in the thought that the British Government will not dare inflict the proper traitor's punishment on him.

PEER'S HEIR IS KILLED.

Hon. Arthur Annesley Slain in Battle—Lord Worsley Missing.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—In a casualty list made public tonight Capt. the Hon. Arthur Annesley of the Tenth Hussars is reported among the killed.

Lieut. Lord Worsley is reported as among the missing.

Capt. the Hon. Arthur Annesley was the eldest son of the present Viscount Valentia, whose ancestor put down the Earl of Desmond's rebellion in Queen Elisabeth's reign, and who himself is a South African war veteran and a retired officer of the Tenth Hussars. Capt. Annesley was 34 years old. In South Africa he won the Queen's medal with three clasps and the King's medal with two clasps.

Lord Worsley, Charles Sackville, is the eldest son of the fourth (present) Earl of Yarborough, and belongs to a historic Lincolnshire family. He is 27 years of age. He entered the army when 20, having been educated at Eton and Sandhurst. At the beginning of the war he was a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards. In 1911 he married the youngest daughter of the late Lord Vivian.

ARABS SLEW 600 FRENCH.

Cut Off Heads of the 33 Officers Killed and Paraded with Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 5.—A letter to The Daily Mail from Rabat, Morocco, dated Nov. 18, gives details of the fighting near Kenifra, capital of Zaian, where a French force suffered a reverse.

A Colonel with about 1,000 men advanced some twelve miles into the interior. They were attacked by 6,000 Arabs and surrounded. After a fierce fight, during which the French ammunition ran short, about 400 men, half of them wounded, were able to return to headquarters. The French force lost some 600 men, killed 33 officers, including the Colonel, and lost two guns and ammunition.

The Arabs cut off the heads of all the dead officers and also of some of the men, fixed them on poles, and paraded them through the surrounding villages.

The latest news from Kenifra is to the effect that a French expedition is being formed to punish the Arabs.

A large number of German prisoners from Europe have been landed at Casablanca and put to work on roadmaking.

KING GEORGE VISITS ALLIES.

Praises the Fighting Qualities of French and Belgians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUNKIRK, Dec. 4 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—King George paid a visit today to—(excision by censor.) He was received by King Albert and Prince Alexander of Teck.

His Majesty inspected the various units of the Belgian and French armies to whose fighting abilities he paid high tribute.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 5.—King George decorated many soldiers yesterday, while visiting the battle front with the Prince of Wales and Gen. French, Commander in Chief of the British forces. The decorations given were the Medal for Valor and the Distinguished Service Order Medal. The King pinned the medals on the coats of the recipients and made a brief speech in each case.

The Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm Ashore

BERGEN, Norway, Dec. 4, (via London.)—The North German Lloyd liner Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, which has been lying in this port for some time, drifted ashore in a gale today. She is now fast on a sand bank.

ALLIES STRIKING NORTH AND SOUTH

Making Repeated Attacks in Flanders, Berlin Says—Also Moving in Alsace.

LONDON EXPECTS BIG NEWS

But Believes Germans Will Make One More Effort Before Allies' Whole Line Advances.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 5.—Signs are not lacking that the allied forces in Belgium and France are on the eve of a strong offensive movement, if indeed it has not already begun.

Of the details of the fighting in the north the public have heard little for more than twenty-four hours, outside of the meagre statements of the official bulletins from the Continent. Berlin announces, however, that the Allies have been making repeated attacks on the German lines in Flanders, but have been repulsed.

The present activity of the German artillery may be a prelude to another formidable onslaught somewhere on the Allies's line. This line is believed by both British and French experts, however, to have been made impregnable since the last German effort.

Should the German assault meet the same fate as have previous attempts to reach the Channel, observers here expect that it will be followed by a general advance by the Allies.

It seems to be proved that in recent artillery duels the Allies have established the supremacy of their heavy guns over the artillery of the Germans. This has been emphasized in recent dispatches of Gen. Joffre, as given out from Paris.

There are signs of approaching activity also in Alsace, where the French have recently been improving their positions. The night bulletin from Paris expressly states that progress has been made on the road to Altkirch.

At the same time the Germans are said to have been heavily reinforced in this region, and Gen. Joffre's recent statement to the Alsatians that "we are back here to stay" may soon be put to the test.

It is an interesting coincidence at this time that in a report of operations of the whole war the French Army bulletin gives for the first time an official explanation of the first campaign into Alsace, which ended so disastrously, after Altkirch and Mülhausen had been captured.

The explanation is now forthcoming that the French were unable to take the offensive against the Germans in Belgium until the British Army was ready, and that the advance into Alsace, which has been criticised as bad strategy, was designed to draw the Germans from the Belgian front. This plan did not succeed, it says, and the Allies were driven back from Mons nearly to Paris.

Activity on Swiss Frontier.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—A dispatch to the Temps from Geneva says:

"The Federal Council has issued a communication stating that there is renewed activity by the French and German forces in Upper Alsace. Between Pfetterhausen and the French frontier, upon the route to Rechasy, the French have placed batteries of heavy artillery. Southwest of Pfetterhausen between the village and the frontier of Switzerland the French have also prepared intrenchments and barbed wire obstacles.

"The Germans have constructed fortifications at Ottendorf, Liebensdorf, and on the heights west of the River Ill on territory approaching that of the French.

"Since Dec. 1 there has been a great movement of troops and on Dec. 2 continued artillery fire was heard in the direction of Basel."

Fought in Snow on Mountain Top.

GENEVA, (via Paris), Saturday, Dec. 5.—During the last three days there has been a slow but general movement of the French in Alsace against the German Landwehr forces. The movement also has begun in Lorraine.

In the battle at Tete de Faux, near Bonhomme, at an altitude of 7,030 feet, the advance guards of the armies fought in snow two feet deep. The men in the trenches in Alsace are suffering greatly from the cold.

BIG RESERVES READY TO FIGHT GERMANS

Correspondent on Flanders Front Sees Large Forces Waiting Behind Allies' Lines.

STRONG BODIES OF CAVALRY

Official Surveillance in Fighting Zone Is Becoming More Strict Each Week.

A TOWN IN FLANDERS, Dec. 3, (via Paris, Dec. 4.)—Standing in the shelter of a wonderfully ingenious and deep-dug trench on what is probably the bloodiest battlefield in European history, the first and most noteworthy impression of an observer is one of utter surprise at the absence of movement and the lack of noise.

Within one's range of vision, with a strong field glass, there are probably concealed 100,000 men, yet except for the few French soldiers with rifles in their hands standing or kneeling in the vicinity and peering over the flat land toward the positions known to be held by the Germans no human presence was noticeable.

A staff officer said that behind a slight slope about 300 yards away many German guns were hidden from sight, but only an occasional burst of flame and a sharp whirring sound coming from an indefinite point told of the presence of this artillery.

A little forest to the left is believed to be bristling with machine guns, backed by infantry in rifle pits and covered trenches. The approach to these positions has been made almost impossible from the standpoint of an infantry attack by barbed wire entanglements, strewn with brush and branches of trees and having the appearance from a distance of a small copse of heather.

Behind the advanced line of the Allies, which has succeeded thus far in holding back the strong forward movements of the German troops, are large bodies of fresh reserves, ready to give their help in stopping any attempted rush of the Germans for the Channel ports. Troops of cavalrymen stand at the heads of their chargers in neighboring villages, ready to jump into the saddle at a moment's call, and stem any torrent of oncoming infantry which may break through the lines of defense. Other cavalry regiments, owing to the small extent to which horsemen may be used in this burrowing campaign, have been supplied with rifles and bayonets and are taking their turn in the trenches with their comrades in the foot service. In many instances they have proved their versatility and shown great dash.

The artillerymen, who have often suffered severely from the fire of shell and shrapnel, have now learned to seek proper cover and conceal their positions, so that the hostile airmen, who constantly hover overhead, can rarely discern them.

Aeronauts are compelled to keep to a considerable height in consequence of the accuracy of the fire from below. The military authorities have ordered them not to run any greater risks than are necessary, because each airman is a valuable asset whose loss would be almost a calamity to the army to which he is attached. These precautions, however, do not prevent the aeronauts from undertaking many daring feats, during which their lives are in constant danger.

One branch of the service which is often overlooked is the transport department. The men engaged in this work are daily on the most perilous parts of the field carrying ammunition and food to the men in the trenches.

Surveillance over the territory in which fighting is under way becomes more strict every week. No one, whether soldier or civilian, is permitted to pass the sentinels at the entrance to or exit from villages and towns without a permit, stamped by the military authorities. At every grade crossing sentinels are posted, with orders to examine the papers of every person who attempts to pass. Any one who approaches rapidly is met with a leveled bayonet at the muzzle of a loaded rifle.

There are no fewer than 500,000 men engaged in this duty throughout France. As they are all trained and disciplined soldiers, they would form the basis for another army in case of necessity.

As the actual fighting lines near the Belgian frontier are approached many roads are lined with convoys or supplies for the brigades, divisions, and army corps which are constantly moving to fresh positions where the fighting is fiercest. At one village the traveler is stopped by a French sentry, at the next by a Belgian, and perhaps a mile further on by a British soldier. They appear to be working in harmony, each in his particular field, in the general task of ejecting the German invader.

Columns of British, French, and Belgian troops are greeted with cheers by the people as they march from spells of duty in the trenches to the villages in the rear where they are billeted. These men are jaded and worn. They stay in the trenches for days and are constantly under artillery fire as well as subjected to infantry attacks. As one group goes back to rest, another moves forward to take its place, and the men going in to action cheer those who are retiring from the line of fire.

Along the country roads, in the fields, and in the yards of farm houses French soldiers could be seen making themselves as comfortable and happy as possible in the cold and wet weather. Their campfires dotted the roadside, and over them were boiling great kettles of soup. Here the men sat in groups under such shelter from the rain as they could improvise, and passed their hours in eating, sleeping, talking, and playing.

CAN'T HOLD IN GEN. FRENCH.

Often He Dashes Along Battle Lines or Views New Positions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Times's military correspondent gives an interesting description of Sir John French's headquarters. He says the headquarters are usually out of range of the enemy's guns and peace reigns where the commander resides.

"Linked up with all his corps and cavalry commanders," he says, "our Field Marshal is in closer contact and quicker communication with his subordinates than an old-time General would have been with an army of similar size though he lived in the midst of it, and so long as the local defense of General Headquarters is not neglected, as it sometimes is apt to be, there is no disadvantage in the distance, be it twenty or thirty miles between the commander and the army.

"It is necessary for the commander of a modern army to restrain himself from sharing in the emotions of the battlefield. It is not agreeable for him, it is true, and often Sir John French cannot be prevented from dashing along the roads under heavy fire to visit distant troops, and even from going up into the trenches to get a close view of some infantry positions."

The correspondent, referring to the work of Gen. French's Chief of Staff, says that reports from the front pour in at the rate of 250 messages a day. He sifts them out and presents only the most important to Gen. French.

"If Sir John were to set himself to answer all the private letters sent to him," he says, "his staff would be unable to do anything else all day. Probably when the Army is fighting for its life and the chief's time is fully occupied, the wires which join General Headquarters with London are often a great curse. We can very easily wear out the strongest man unless we put ourselves in his place and remember that unless his whole time can be given up to the command of his troops the operations of the army must suffer. We cannot distract the attention of a commander in Sir John's position for ten minutes without prejudice to the operations."

SHARP TELLS POINCARE AMERICA'S PEACE HOPES

To New Ambassador's Greetings the President Replies Reparation Must be Full.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—William Graves Sharp, the new American Ambassador, presented his credentials today to President Poincaré. The ceremony was attended by the usual formalities. A detachment of mounted Republican Guards escorted the State carriage, in which the Ambassador rode from his hotel to the residence of the President and back again.

In conveying to the Government and the people of France, in cordial terms, the best wishes of the President of the United States, Ambassador Sharp referred to the war, saying:

"During my sojourn among the French people I have come to have an added regard for their exemplification of brave and patriotic citizenship. In expressing the earnest hope that out of the trials of the present hour may soon come the blessings of lasting and beneficent peace, I but voice the prayers of my countrymen."

In his reply President Poincaré alluded to the historic friendship existing between the United States and France, and said that excellent relations had been established by two of Mr. Sharp's predecessors, Ambassadors Bacon and Herrick, whom he had known personally.

"I know also," he added, "that you come to represent faithfully the President of the United States and your nation. I can assure you that for its part France has throughout a most lively admiration for the magnificent American civilization and for Mr. Wilson's eminent qualities.

"I thank you for your wishes for the re-establishment of a long and happy peace. If it had depended only upon the French Government, peace would never have been troubled. To a brutal attack we have replied with that patriotism and bravery to which you are so kind to pay homage.

"We are determined to fulfill to the end the duty that is imposed on us. In order that it may be long and happy, that it may not be illusory and treacherous, peace must be guaranteed by reparation in entirety for violated rights, and it must be protected against future attacks."

The President concluded his remarks by sending his "wishes for the prosperity and greatness of the United States, as well as for the personal happiness of your illustrious President."

GEN. FRENCH UPHOLDS EXPEDITION TO ANTWERP

Says Sending of British Helped at the Time and Inspired the Belgians Later.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Field Marshal Sir John French, in a dispatch covering the report of Gen. Archibald Paris, who commanded the British naval brigade at Antwerp, gives testimony to the good effect which the dispatch of that force to the assistance of the Belgians had on the Allies' campaign generally, and thus further supports the action of Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, who has been criticised for sending it. Gen. French says:

"Although the results did not include the actual saving of the fortress, the action of the force under Gen. Paris certainly delayed the enemy for a considerable time, and assisted the Belgian Army to be withdrawn in a condition to enable it to reorganize and regain its value as a fighting force.

"The destruction of war material and ammunition, which but for the intervention of this force would have proved of great value to the enemy, was thus able to be carried out. The assistance which the Belgian Army has rendered throughout the subsequent course of operations on the canal and Yser River has been a valuable asset to the allied cause, and such help must be regarded as the outcome of the intervention of Gen. Paris's force.

"I am further of the opinion that the moral effect produced on the minds of the Belgian Army by this necessarily desperate attempt to give them succor before it was too late has been of great value to their use and efficiency as a fighting force."

Gen. Paris in his report says the capture of some of his brigade and the internment in Holland of others was due to the fact that the roads were crowded with refugees, to fatigue, and partly to "at present unexplained causes."

When Antwerp was bombarded, Gen. Paris says, the water supply was cut off, and the whole city would have been destroyed by fire had there been any wind.

GERMAN STORES IN YPRES.

Allies' Discovery Shows Why Town Hall Was Spared—Mayor Shot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A British officer writes home from the front telling of the curious avoidance by the Germans at first of shelling the Town Hall at Ypres. He says:

"Some suspicions were roused about it and the place was searched. In the vaults underneath it, which are of very great extent, was found an enormous quantity of German stores and ammunition sufficient to last them a month and serve as a depot for their attack on Calais. It had been put there with the connivance of the Mayor at the time the Germans were in occupation. This explains their desperate efforts to capture the town again.

"The traitor Mayor was shot. Immediately afterward the Germans shelled the place, smashed up the building, and set it on fire."

TYPHOID SEIZES GERMANS.

Son of King of Wuerttemberg Among Those Very Ill.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 5.—The German troops in Flanders, like the Belgian, are suffering from a typhoid fever epidemic, according to correspondents of London newspapers in Holland. They say that the disease is particularly prevalent along the Yser, owing to insanitary conditions there, and that there are many cases among the naval forces at Coutrai.

A son of the King of Wurttemberg is among those seriously ill with typhoid at the German headquarters at Thielt.

Don't Sternutate. It's so Tame to read "Scram Dandelion." Adv.

VERDUN STILL WAITS FOR SIGHT OF FOE

German "Besiegers" Are 20 Miles Away to West, North, and East.

FRENCH LINES PUSHING OUT

Germans Continue to Hold St. Mihiel on the Meuse, but in a Very Precarious Way.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN THE FRENCH LINES, VERDUN, Dec. 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—This great central doorway of Lorraine frontier is banged, barred, and bolted against the invader. Verdun has been advertised by the German commanders as subject to a close investment. They even claimed to have captured some of the forts.

The German people may imagine that it is besieged, but I wish some of their representatives could have accompanied us in at least part of the tour of inspection, which has been of extraordinary interest. No better proof, perhaps, could be offered in such a small compass of the futility of the adventure in which the Prussian Generals have involved them.

Verdun has never been besieged. Its communications are untaken; it is the centre of a district in which there is no menace. On the north, west, and east there is at least twenty miles before the zone of German gun fire is reached. The road to the city through the Argonne is as safe and quiet as the road from York to London.

On the south the Germans touch the Meuse at only a single point, St. Mihiel. To reach it from Metz, there is but one single difficult road, and all along that line the position of the Germans is exceedingly precarious.

Around the semi-circle north of Verdun the French armies make slow but steady progress. They are prepared for Winter as well as any armies can be. I spoke to many of the men at different points, and there was no doubt about their high spirits and confidence. I spoke also to a number of officers. They struck me as men of intelligence and vigor, possessed by a modern and liberal spirit, and watching closely over the safety and comfort of their men.

The secret of this important success at the pivotal point of the western campaign is not the strength of the fixed defenses of Verdun, for many of the forts have not fired a shot. It is that the army has never lost its freedom of action. For the moment all danger is now past on the eastern frontier.

In the course of our journey we were privileged to meet and to spend some hours with Gen., [name deleted,] and it seemed to me that the fullness with which he explained to us the course and character of the operations exemplified the new type of mind that modern conditions are producing, even in places where the conservative spirit lingers most obstinately. A tall, slight man with a short white beard and mustache, soft gray eyes and gentle manner, Gen. looks the scholar and thinker rather than the man of action we know him to be.

In answer to a question about the present morale of the German troops, he said:

"Que voulez vous? It is a ship in a tempest and the sailors run hither and thither."

There was no sound of hate or triumph in his tone, but I thought that if a sympolical picture of the defense of France were needed, one could hardly find a better one than a portrait of this General.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT WAITS.

May Visit Paris for Special Session, but Delay Return a Month.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Considerable uncertainty exists here regarding the date of the return of the Government. The meeting of Parliament to vote financial measures has been fixed for Dec. 22. It is certain that the Ministers will return here, but it is still unsettled whether their stay will be permanent. The Weekly Cri de Paris says:

"All the Ministers will return in a body about Monday, except two or three who are remaining with the President at Bordeaux to show that the seat of Government is still officially there, but Mme. Poincaré will stay henceforth at the Elysée Palace.

"The official return of the Government will take place in the first week of January before the ordinary session of Parliament, beginning Jan. 12."

The Journal des Debats says, however:

"The Ministers will return the middle of next week, also the President, but it is uncertain whether they will remain after the session. That depends entirely on the military authorities. No danger of German offensive is feared, but it is perhaps advisable to allow the Governor of Paris to exercise his functions unhampered for some time longer. Let us say right out that nobody is anxious to see politics and politicians resume the centre of the stage.

"The veteran Senator Brindeau wrote yesterday in the bulletin of the National Republican Association:

"'The crowds of intriguers and seekers for places and favors, who flit around all Governments, are particularly dangerous in war time. The best argument against a return of the Government is the desirability that these should remain on the banks of the Garonne, where they are harmless, instead of troubling the Seine.'

"We think he sets forth the situation admirably."

FRANCE CALLS 18-YEAR-OLDS.

All Who Begin Service in October, 1916, Will Be Examined.

BORDEAUX, (via Paris,) Dec. 4.—The 300,000 youths of eighteen years in France who normally would begin service in the army in October, 1916, are by Government decree to be called to present themselves for examination beginning on the 20th of this month. Their military training will probably begin in March.

Should the necessity arise, these youths could probably be sent to the fighting line in July.

Austrian General Killed.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 4.—The Telegraaf says that Gen. von Stutterheim, commander of an Austrian cavalry brigade has been killed on an eastern battlefield.

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Seatag Oysters

taste bright and fresh and oceany. They are selected with painstaking care, inspected twice—are doubly perfect. Straight from natural beds, off Cape Charles, Va., miles from the mainland.

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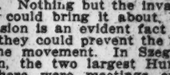

The Tag—Full Size

KAISER ANGERED BY TISZA'S PLEA

Continued from Page 1.

raised an army of 4,000,000 men for the German General Staff to dispose of. By handing over to them the supreme command we would have resigned our national independence and become the vassal of Germany.'

"In consequence of this article the secret police are now engaged in the confiscation of copies of the paper even from the cafés and tobacco shops. They even took it out of the hands of visitors in cafés.

"Other papers express their indignation in the same sense, but probably in somewhat milder terms to avoid confiscation and a trial, but all agree that the Government in Hungary as well as in Austria have given up the reins of authority to Germany, and now all we can do is to beg Germany for protection or run for our lives from the invading Cossacks.

"The Lower House will assemble in a few days, and though it was arranged with the greatest difficulty that no criticism should be raised on the subject, I am quite convinced it will not pass without some serious incident, for uneasiness is growing and the Opposition members are pressed very hard by their constituencies, especially those in the invaded areas.

"Although the Government obtained assurances from the leaders of the Opposition that no questions would be asked that would cause inconvenience to the old Emperor or the German Emperor, yet the press and public will only be admitted for the statement to be made by the Prime Minister.

"I hear that some members of the National Committee are about to start a peace propaganda, for they seem to hold that Hungary, as an independent State, has a right to conclude peace on her own account. Of course, in theory the idea is quite acceptable, but I hardly believe it would stand in practice, for it would mean nothing less than a split between Austria and Hungary and Hungary and Germany. The intention of these people seems to be undoubtedly to bring such a split about, and no doubt they are starting a well-planned campaign, for the people would be on their side, and, if I am not mistaken, this movement would be the beginning of an independent Hungary.

"The time of action would be well selected just now, for the rage of the people is growing against Austria and Germany. Nothing but the invasion of Hungary could bring it about, and as that invasion is an evident fact I don't see how they could prevent the spreading of the movement. In Szeged and Debreczen, the two largest Hungarian towns, there were meetings on Sunday, and although all public meetings are prohibited, the police did not dare dissolve them at either place, for the most prominent citizens attended, and the crowd was too numerous to allow the police to interfere.

"Resolutions were adopted calling on the Government to use its influence with the military authorities for the defense of the frontiers. Other independent organizations in different towns were also called upon to hold similar meetings."

SAYS DUAL EMPIRE IS UNITED.

Consul von Nuber Declares Reports of Dissensions Are Untrue.

Alexander von Nuber, the Austro-Hungarian Consul General in New York, sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday the following copy of a telegram from the Embassy in Washington, which it had received from the Vienna Foreign Office:

The session of the Hungarian House of Deputies, where war bills and convention of court of arbitration with United States were unanimously accepted, gave splendid picture of harmony of all factions. Leaders of Opposition Counts Karolyi and Andrassy declared they would postpone all political criticism till time of peace. Greetings and expressions of admiration were sent to the army. All parties displayed confidence in final victory which will bring special advantage to the Hungarian nation.

Commenting on this dispatch, Mr. von Nuber said:

"It proves how little credence can be given to the fantastic reports coming from ill-informed correspondents in Venice, Verona, and other places outside of Austria-Hungary published in the local papers about a 'revolutionary movement in Hungary against Austria,' 'against the war,' 'the desire of Hungary to make separate peace with Russia,' and other equally intelligent inventions of those correspondents."

Ask Your Dealer

to show you the opal humidor with 100 HERBERT TAREYTON CIGARETTES, $1.35.

BELGIANS HAVE THREE DAYS' FOOD

American Relief Commissioner Says Their Plight Is Still Desperate.

ALL IDLE; 70 PER CENT. ILL

Nation of 7,000,000 Will Be Dependent on the Outside World in a Month.

GERMANS BLAME ALLIES

Say Their Blockade Is Responsible for the Famine—Assist the Relief Agencies.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Herbert Clark Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, returned to London today after a week's trip of inspection in Belgium. Mr. Hoover reports that the distribution of foodstuffs sent in care of the American Commission is well under way, but that the condition of famine which threatened the population of Belgium is still desperate, and that on account of the attitude of the belligerents the Belgians must still appeal to the people of the United States for relief.

"It is difficult to state the position of the civil population of Belgium without appearing hysterical," said Mr. Hoover in his statement. "I do not know that history presents any parallel of a population of 7,000,000 people surrounded by a ring of steel and utterly unable by any conceivable effort or their own to save themselves.

"From the nature of things, it is impossible for the commission even to possess an opinion on the rights and wrongs which have created this situation. The Germans state flatly that the people of Belgium are normally dependent on the importation of foodstuffs for five-sixths of their subsistence; that the Germans have not the slightest objection to the Belgians or any one else importing foodstuffs into Belgium; that it is not the Germans who have blocked the overseas supply, and that there is no obligation upon them to feed the civil population which could, through the normal course of trade, obtain subsistence. The Allies, on the other hand, contend that a free port for the importation of foodstuffs into Belgium would practically amount to an entrepôt for food supplies for the Germans. It is enough that there are 7,000,000 people ground between two gigantic millstones.

Germans Aid Distribution.

"We are meeting with no obstruction from the military authorities of Belgium in the prosecution of our work. Not one loaf of bread or one spoonful of sait that we have introduced has been taken by the military. The most stringent orders have been given that we shall have no interference, and our members meet with respect and assistance in all quarters.

"There are considerable quantities of vegetables available in certain districts. In some localities there is still a supply of cereals for two or three weeks but in certain other localities there has been no bread available for over a fortnight. Every soul will be dependent upon us for bread within thirty days.

"So far our efforts have necessarily been devoted to provisioning the larger centres. It requires organization and patience to be able to penetrate the outlying towns and villages. It will be difficult for the people of the United States to comprehend the difficulties which we meet in the elaboration of this work.

"The clock has absolutely stopped in Belgium. An industrial country which was dependent on the overseas before, is now walled up with 70 per cent. of the people ill.

"There are no telegraphs, telephones, railways, or Post Offices, except for military purposes. The Belgians, of a military necessity, are not allowed to pass from their own towns, and consequently there is no communication throughout the country except by personal visits of our own members.

Even the Canals Blocked.

"Transportation by rail is possible in only a few directions, and then must await military necessity. The wonderful canal system is blocked in many places by the destruction of bridges, and some canals have been allowed to run dry. Therefore it becomes part of our business to get these cleared and to stimulate the subsidiary transport services of the country, not only for the transportation of our food, but to permit the transportation of coal from the Belgian mines—a sore necessity this Winter.

"There are no courts, and the prisons have been emptied; but the gendarmerie have remained at their posts and are themselves both policemen and judges. The people are most law-abiding. The central and provincial governments have disappeared. The city and communal governments, however, still exist, and through them the distribution of food is being arranged."

"The Belgians are applying themselves with the most extraordinary devotion to the perfection of this organization, and if we lacked any other inspiration for exertion in our part of the labor to save these people, sufficient lies in this devoted work of the rich and the poor, a veritable democracy of famine which is working night and day to perform their part.

How Relief Is Distributed.

"The detail of the method is that after investigation by the communal authorities, food tickets are issued, indicating the number and amount of rations the holder is entitled to, and twice daily this ticket is presented by the holder to the food canteens for its quota and is duly punched. The ration consists of bread, soup containing potatoes, together with a little coffee and salt.

"All those who can afford to pay are compelled to pay the communal authorities at the rate of 4 cents per diem per ration. The destitute are given tickets gratis. The communal authorities contribute to the Relief Committee 1 cent per diem per capital on the total tickets issued in their commune, they obtaining this revenue from the tickets sold or by public subscription in the communes through the National Committee under our supervision. These funds ultimately become available to us for the purchase of food. Furthermore, the same ration of bread and salt per diem is sold through the bakeries to agreed lists of the more well-to-do population, and as this bread is disposed of at a positive profit, our income has some further increase. Taking it all together, about one-half of the foods which we send to Belgium are paid for, so when the American people contribute two shiploads of food they enable us to buy one more cargo.

"As a type of organization, that of Brussels is simply a large example of those in each locality. In that city at present there are 14 communal kitchens and 137 canteens for adults, and there are 10 kitchens and 84 canteens for children under 3 years of age. For adults, service food is prepared in the communal kitchens and is distributed to the canteens twice daily. The kitchens and canteens for babies are maintained as a separate organization in each commune.

"In order to guarantee that children are properly fed, and that they are not subjected to the rigorous rations issued to adults, parents are compelled to produce all children to communal doctors who are on constant duty in charge of the canteens. Five different kinds of pictures are issued, the mothers calling [illegible]

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The report of fighting between Becelaere and Passchendaele, east of Ypres, indicates a gain of about three miles by the British troops in this district. This gain makes little change in the strength of the opposing positions, but seems to indicate the beginning of more important operations. Both the British and the Germans are reported as rushing troops to Western Belgium.

Not only in Belgium, but also on the southern flank of the western battle line, according to official reports, there is increasing activity among the armies of the Allies. North of Arras the Germans are delivering assaults with greater energy than those of the recent fighting. These movements of troops, however, are still confined to relatively small portions of the battle line. When either side finally undertakes large aggressive movements the operations will be clearly shown by attacks extending over long portions of the battle front.

The total fighting strength in the German armies at the front is fairly definite, but their distribution can only be roughly estimated. According to good authorities the German fighting force consists of twenty-five corps of the active army, thirty-three corps of the reserve, fifteen corps of Landwehr, and possibly ten corps of Landsturm.

At 48,000 men per corps, the German strength on the two borders would be about 3,500,000 men. In Poland and East Prussia the active fighting is taking place over a front of 200 miles, while 150 miles more must be held in less strength. The energy with which the fighting is being pressed over large areas indicates a strength of probably 1,500,000 men for the eastern campaign. It seems unlikely, then, that their strength on the Western battle line can exceed 2,000,000 men.

The French Army should by now have at the front 21 active corps, 18 reserve corps, and most of their 18 territorial corps. This would give them about 2,000,000 men on the battle line, and would leave the territorial reserves for depot and garrison duty.

British troops have been mentioned recently only along the line from Bixschoote to La Bassée, a stretch of thirty-five miles, which would call for a force of only 200,000 men. The movements of their reinforcements seem to indicate a much larger force, but their locations have not been definitely given out.

The Belgian Army is still smaller and holds a line of about eight miles between Dixmude and the coast. Apparently their strength is reduced to about 50,000 men.

This estimate is on the same basis for the various nations. It seems fairly certain that in the western campaign the Allies outnumber the Germans by at least five to four.

The lull in the fighting in France has enabled the Germans to concentrate in strength against the Russians. In the fighting in Poland the operations have been directed with ability, but have been countered by larger forces, just as ably controlled.

When the last German invasion was checked and driven back, after penetrating to within fifty miles of Warsaw, they repeated the blow on the same spot by rushing forward reinforcements from Thorn. This time the advantage of convenient rail transportation lay with the Russians, and enabled them to bring forward still larger reinforcements for their armies. The Germans were held fast to a line ten miles west of Lowics, where the fighting seems to have resulted in a deadlock.

The third great effort of the Germans in this campaign is now being carried out between Lods and Czenstochowa. The first German rush was stopped at Lask and Sczsercow, thirty miles west of Plotrkow.

On their north flank and on their centre the Russians have been able to check the recent invasion, but at the expense of the abandonment of the western quarter of Poland. On the south flank, however, they have been more successful. By their capture of Wieliczka they gain another step in their campaign for the possession of the broad passes to the south and west of Cracow.

This campaign in Poland is a good illustration of the value of a strategic retreat. If the Russians had tried to make a stand near their border they would have been in danger of being overwhelmed. By retreating to the vicinity of Warsaw before engaging in a decisive battle, they gained the advantage of bringing up large numbers of reserves and also of an improved rail service. The Germans, on the other hand, lost strength in both these respects. For this reason the positions now occupied by the opposing armies in Poland seem on the whole to favor the Russians.

ets for the first six months of a child's life are practically for milk alone. Various grades of tickets gradually evolve into the introduction of more solid foods until children three years old and over fall on the general canteen. In order to provide milk the communes have taken over the dairies.

One-third of Brussels Charity-fed.

"The amount and character of the destitution may perhaps be appreciated from the present position in Brussels. Of the population of about 650,000 remaining in the city, an average of 218,000 were in the adult canteen, and 3,000 babies were on the baby canteens last week, or more than one-third of the total population. There is probably no more pitiable sight ever presented than the long lines of mothers with children in arms waiting their turn at these canteens. In the industrial districts, where the people naturally would have less stores in hand than in the capital, a much larger population is now on the communal canteens, in some instances over 60 per cent. of the whole number.

"Brussels consumed 3,000 sacks of flour per diem. There were just 821 sacks of flour in the city when our first shipment of foodstuffs arrived. When I left Brussels yesterday morning there were 15,000 sacks in the city, or about five days' supply. We have about two or three days' supply in Liége, and similar supplies in other centres such as Louvain, Charleroi, Namur, and Luxemburg."

TAKE UP RELIEF WORK.

American Students, in Pairs, Will Distribute Food in Belgium.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The American students at Oxford who have volunteered for relief work in Belgium departed today for the Continent to assist the American Relief Commission in the distribution of food. Since the first party of volunteers was chosen the commission has received applications from many other Rhodes scholars, whose services will be accepted if they prove to be qualified for the work.

The first volunteers are to serve for the six weeks of the mid-term vacation. Efforts will be made to obtain a six months' leave of absence for them, so that they may devote all their time to this service, as the commission considers it of great importance to have this type of American college man in charge of the actual distribution of supplies.

The students are to be sent in pairs to remote points where distribution depots will be established. It is expected that they will be of great assistance in the work because, unlike the Belgian members of the local distribution agencies, they will be permitted by the German authorities to travel freely from district to district. Passes will be given to them, and they will have the use of military lines of communication in their travels. They are to have supervision over the actual distribution of the foodstuffs sent in by the commission. An English-speaking Belgian will accompany each team of students.

In addition to the volunteers whose names were previously announced, C. F. Hawkins of Warwick, N. Y., has been accepted for service.

BERLIN PAPER SUPPRESSED.

Chancellor Says the Vossische Zeitung Misrepresented Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 4, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Great interest has been aroused by the suppressing of the evening edition of the Vossische Zeitung by the German authorities as punishment for its publication of unauthorized information concerning a secret meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Reichstag and for giving an extract from the Chancellor's speech which he says is incorrect.

According to this extract the Chancellor said that possibly the war would last longer than was expected, and the German people "had better tighten up their belts."

LIGHT ON THE AUDACIOUS.

English Public Still Kept in Doubt as to the Disaster.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The first story of the loss of a British superdreadnought, copied from American newspapers, is published here today with the omission of the name of the ship and the locality where the disaster occurred.

The reference in this dispatch to the loss of a British superdreadnought is to the Audacious, which went down off the northern coast of Ireland Oct. 27, after having come in contact with what is believed to have been a mine.

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GOLD WATCH BRACELETS
I have a few 14 kt. gold Waltham and Elgin sapphire jewel Watch Bracelets, which I will sell at $26.00; value $40.00. Fully guaranteed. I would suggest early selection, as I cannot duplicate these at the price.
Since 1902—Absolute Reliability.
BENJAMIN E. PALMER,
Jeweler, Diamond & Special Order Work,
[illegible]

PRINCE THANKS CORPORAL.

Joachim Grateful for Aid When He Was Wounded.

A letter from Prince Joachim, the Kaiser's youngest son, who was recently wounded in action against the Russians in the east, to a non-commissioned officer, who rendered first aid to him, was given out here by the German Information Service last night as follows:

My Dear Corporal—You surely must have thought me ungrateful for not having thanked you ere this for your kind aid. I would have done so long ago had it not been for my removal to Berlin. Today the Empress read me your letter, which was a source of great joy to me and her Majesty. At the time when you rushed on with your company I did not find an opportunity to thank you for your faithful aid. I shall always be grateful to you for it. That was true comradeship. I trust you are in good health when this letter reaches you. Did Private Ews get a new package of bandages? I have reproached myself for having taken his. And now farewell and remember me to all the boys of the Eighty-third, my Cassel friends, and tell them that I shall be back as soon as I am able to get on my feet again. Your thankful comrade,

JOACHIM,
Prince of Prussia.

HEARS ITALY WILL FIGHT.

Information in Bordeaux Indicating She Will Join the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 4.—The report that Italy may relinquish her present position of armed neutrality in favor of the Allies at some perhaps not distant date tallies with certain information received here today, to which I have obtained access.

This information is in no sense official, but its source is trustworthy. There is good evidence for believing not only that Italian public opinion is increasingly in favor of the Allies, but, moreover, that the new Italian Government is inclined to follow such drift of public opinion in Italy.

No more definite statement can be made at present, but it is considered here that the passage in Premier Salandra's speech to Parliament yesterday referring to Italian aspirations is particularly significant.

ITALY BUYS WHEAT.

Purchases 1,000,000 Tons in Argentina—Plans to Increase Revenue.

ROME, Dec. 4.—The Government has purchased 1,000,000 tons of wheat from Argentina. Five steamers have been chartered to transport the first shipments.

The Government has presented to Parliament financial measures which would increase the revenue 50,000,000 lire ($10,000,000) yearly.

The executive session of the Chamber of Deputies was occupied today with speeches by two Socialist and two Republican members. The addresses, all of which were strongly anti-Austro-German, dealt with Premier Salandra's statement in Parliament yesterday, in which he advised that Italy maintain her attitude of watchful and armed neutrality. Further discussion of the question was postponed until tomorrow, when a vote of confidence in the Government will be taken.

Deputy Chiesa in his speech today said he desired to see grow out of the present tragic events preparations for the formation of a future United States of Europe.

The climax of the session came when Deputy Colajanni declared amid thunders of applause he hoped that soon the Italian tricolor would wave from the top of the Tower of St. Justus in Triest.

Last Call

All advertisements intended for the Christmas Times Sunday must be received in the Times Building before 1 P. M. today. Net sale, exceeding 330,000 copies.

34,000 CANADIANS SENT TO EGYPT

Report from Athens—Portuguese, It Is Said, Will Also Be Employed.

BEDUINS FLEE FROM SINAI

Information Obtained by British Airships—Tunisian Moslems Being Sent to Serve in Europe.

BERLIN, Dec. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Official Press Bureau gave out this statement today:

"Athens reports that England has landed 34,000 Canadian volunteers in Egypt."

The Press Bureau also announced today that reports received from Constantinople stated that England intended to send Portuguese troops to Egypt.

It was added that Mohammedan soldiers in Tunis were being embarked for service in Europe.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Reuter correspondent at Cairo telegraphs, that British airships have been making constant flights recently over the Sinai Peninsula, and that there is no sign of the enemy.

The Beduins, who attacked a patrol a fortnight ago, the correspondent continues, received an unforgettable lesson, and are now imprisoned at Jaffa as a punishment for their defeat.

TURKS ARE RIOTING.

Their Wrath Principally Directed Against Russians, Cairo Hears.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Dec. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Reports brought to Egypt by travelers from Palestine make it clear that the Turks, instigated by the Germans, are playing havoc all over the country.

Their wrath seems to be particularly directed against the Russians, and Russian Consuls in various towns are held as prisoners of war. The Russian dragoman at Beirut is also in prison, and those of the other allied nations are under strict supervision and not allowed to leave. The British and French Consuls in Jaffa and other places have, however, been permitted to depart.

The Turks have robbed two banks in Jerusalem, and the seizure of buildings belonging to the allied nations continues.

In Jaffa the English and French hospitals have been taken possession of, and so has the Latin Convent, which belongs to the Spanish. On the terrace of the latter an observation station has been established, from which the shipping in Jaffa waters is watched. The Russian convents, churches, schools, and hospitals, and the residence of the Consul have been seized, and the inmates roughly turned out into the streets. The same fate has befallen the convents and hospitals of the other allies. All the stores belonging to the Allies' nationals have been closed, and the Turkish authorities have taken possession of the merchants' goods.

There is also a good deal of personal persecution, especially of Russians and of persons suspected of being Russians. The Jewish population, too, is suffering severely, and nearly all the Jewish merchants have been robbed of valuables, and in many cases of all they possessed.

Foodstuffs, it is reported, tend to become more and more scarce. Jaffa is in serious danger of starvation.

Germany has in the region of Jaffa 4,000 laborers, who were before the war employed on the Bagdad Railway, and are being held in readiness to throw up fortifications in various districts.

Reports brought by persons coming here from Turkey tell of an extraordinary state of affairs in the capital and throughout the country. One Englishman, who has just arrived here, says the war news published in Constantinople is all to the effect that England and the Allies have been thoroughly beaten by land and sea. The common people are entirely under the impression that Germany is winning all along the line.

There can be no doubt that the Germans were successful in hoodwinking even the Khédive until it was too late for him to draw back.

It cannot be said that the position of the Germans is a particularly safe one. There is bound to be a great revulsion of feeling if even a little of the truth leaks out. "Then," said a prominent resident of Constantinople who has come here, "I would not give a little piastre for the safety of the whole crowd of Germans in the capital and throughout Turkey. When the Turks find out how they are being cheated and used as a German tool there is bound to be serious trouble and bloodshed. There will be no mercy for the Germans and for those upstarts Enver and Talaat, who have been mainly instrumental in bringing the German to Turkey and placing him in power.

"The result of the awakening, which, I am sure, cannot be long delayed, will be a revolution beside which those which have gone before it will be minor affairs indeed."

My informant further tells me that the country is in a terrible condition. Enormous requisitions have been made for the army with German thoroughness. Turkish Thrace, just recovering from the horrors and ravages of the Balkan war, has simply been stripped and the inhabitants are practically starving. All men of military age have been called up to the army, and the military authorities have requisitioned every kind of animal in the whole region.

SENDS WORD OF HOLY WAR.

Vohicka Reports It—Morgenthau Trying to Free Sir Edwin Pears.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Official advisers of the proclamation by Turkey of a Holy War against Servia and her allies were received at the State Department today from Minister Vohicka at Bucharest, Rumania, who received his information from the Servian Minister in the Rumanian capital.

Ambassador Morgenthau, at Constantinople, reported unrest among foreigners in Turkey, and the expulsion of about 100 French citizens from the interior. The refugees are now assembled at Beirut, Trebizond, and Smyrna. They are without means, but will be aided by the American diplomatic and Consular officers.

Mr. Morgenthau added that other French refugees were arriving daily at the three cities he named, and from this the State Department officials infer that a general expulsion of the French has been undertaken. Mr. Morgenthau's dispatch did not mention like action against the nationals of other belligerents, nor did it say what measures would be adopted to get the French out of the Ottoman Empire.

Mr. Morgenthau also reported the arrest at Constantinople of an Englishman supposed to be Sir Edwin Pears, for whose release he has made representations to the Porte.

Dr. Louis Mizzi, a lawyer from Malta, and Col. Churchill, whose nationality was not stated, but who is a former police officer, have been arrested in Constantinople and taken to Cæsarea, Palestine.

TURKISH PEOPLE'S MISERY.

Missionaries Tell of Terrible Conditions—Raids by Kurds.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has issued a bulletin relative to conditions in Turkey which contains excerpts from letters recently received in this country from missionaries in Turkey. Some of them read:

A. N. Andru of Mardin.—Everything is in confusion, trade is utterly paralyzed, travel is impossible, transportation is stopped, schools are stripped of their teachers, money has ceased to circulate, drafts cannot be cashed, grain remains unthrashed and unwinnowed for lack of animals and men to do the work; the labor market is closed, and hunger in the midst of plenty is already looking in at the door of thousands of homes whence two, three, four, and, in some cases, five of the breadwinners have been summoned to the ranks.

E. C. Woodley of Marash.—Churches cannot pay pastors' salaries and we cannot help because of our shortage of funds. From one of our best outstation churches seventy-two out of ninety-four male members have been called out as soldiers.

E. C. Partridge of Sivas.—Everything that is movable is being taken from shops and in some cases from houses. Thousands of villagers have been sleeping hungry in the streets of Sivas for three weeks, while their wheat is wasting in the fields.

Mary D. Uline of Bitlis.—If ever relief was needed it is now. People will starve to death and die of exposure. Hundreds and hundreds of wild Arabs and Kurds from the south have been going through the city on their horses. They helped themselves to whatever they wanted from merchants and travelers.

REICHSBANK'S GOLD INCREASES

Total Gain in a Week Is Over $8,000,000.

BERLIN, Dec. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Official Press Bureau gave out this statement today:

"The gold reserve of the Imperial Bank is 1,991,000,000 marks, ($497,750,000) an increase over last week of 32,500,000 marks, ($8,125,000)."

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Sale today of 7000 pairs
Men's Silk Lisle Half Hose at 18c
or six pairs for $1.00

¶ We cannot call them 25c hose, for they are much superior to any advertised 25c hose on the market. They are made in a seasonable weight, high-spliced, and reinforced at sole, heel and toe, and every pair is perfect. Will give good service, and can be had in black, tan, gray, and navy. All sizes. Main floor

Also, special today, 4800 pairs
Men's 50c Silk Half Hose at 29c
or six pairs for $1.70

¶ A fine quality, serviceable, silk hose, in solid colors, attractive novelty stripes, and smart figures. Supplemented with seamless silk plaited hose, in tan, gray, navy and black. Both varieties made with reinforced heels and toes, and double soles. Every pair warranted perfect.

Men's $1.50 & $2.00 Gloves, special at $1.00

¶ Trade-marked gloves, but the maker has scruples about using his name in a sale. But it is in the gloves sure enough. Mostly tan capeskins and gray Mochas, the sizes and color selections being somewhat incomplete. But we can fit you in one kind or another.

200 Cigarette Cases
Worth $14.50, $16.50 & $18.50
today $8.50

¶ Extra heavy weight sterling silver cigarette cases, in new thin concave model, to hold cigarettes at both sides. Gold lined and handsomely engraved, or plain.

KITCHENER DENIES COBB'S QUOTATIONS

"Remarks Attributed to Secretary of State for War Are Imaginary," Says Bureau.

AUTHOR IS SURE OF THEM

Represents Kitchener as Saying German Generals Have Made Great Mistakes.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Press Bureau announced tonight that it had been officially informed with reference to an interview purporting to have been had by Irvin S. Cobb with Lord Kitchener, which was printed in the United States and cabled to London and published here today, "that the language is not that of Lord Kitchener and that his Lordship's official representative expresses surprise that it should have been regarded possible that Lord Kitchener used such expressions."

The official press bureau tonight issued the following statement on the subject:

With reference to a so-called interview with Mr. Cobb: Although Lord Kitchener saw Mr. Cobb a few minutes on Oct. 21 nothing in the nature of a special interview was granted, and the remarks attributed to the Secretary of State for War are imaginary.

Irvin S. Cobb's story referred to by the Press Bureau was published in The Saturday Evening Post. Speaking of the denial at his home here last night, Mr. Cobb said:

"My published interview gave accurately the sense, and, for the most part, the text, of what Lord Kitchener said.

"I am only a reporter, and, of course, I cannot enter into a controversy with the head of the British War Office, but I can say that I have never written a fake in my life, and I am not beginning now. I started in as a reporter more than twenty years ago, and I have never been accused of faking before.

"Lord Kitchener could not have been under the impression that he was not talking for publication. He certainly did not take the time to see me merely because I was an American. The interview was arranged for me, with a full understanding that I was to print it. Lord Northcliffe was instrumental in obtaining the interview for me.

"Every newspaper man knows that you cannot interview a man and take his words verbatim, but I have a reasonably good memory and I am certain that I made no errors in quoting Lord Kitchener.

"I believe that one of his reasons for agreeing to see me was that he wanted to learn what an experienced newspaper man who had seen the Germans thought about them, and I told him what I was at liberty to tell him—impressions regarding the Germans that I had printed or intended to print. I did not, while I was talking to him, say, 'I am interviewing you for publication,' because I assumed that he knew that, and there could have been no mistake about that. Immediately after I had seen Lord Kitchener friends of his who had helped me get the chance to see him asked me to send them copies of what I wrote.

"On the evening of the day that I obtained the interview I detailed what Lord Kitchener had said to John T. McCutcheon of The Chicago Tribune, and I have no doubt that his memory of what I told him will coincide with what I wrote in the interview.

"It is possible that the parts of the interview which were cabled to London might have given a wrong impression when they were taken out of their context."

One of the most striking things in the interview was the statement attributed to Lord Kitchener that the German leaders had made terrible mistakes. Mr. Cobb was most positive last night that "terrible mistakes" were the words Lord Kitchener had used. In The Saturday Evening Post he quoted Lord Kitchener as saying:

"Yes, yes, but I do not understand why the knowledge of the truth of the situation as it exists today has not spread through the armies and affected the men. They must guess, as we here on this side know, that their leaders have made some terrible mistakes. All generals make mistakes, just as all men make them; but the mistakes they have made are such great, such tremendously great, mistakes."

Further on in the interview Mr. Cobb described Lord Kitchener as bringing his fist down on the table and saying of the Germans:

"They are right in one regard; it will take longer than a year to end this war. But they are wrong in another regard; they are wrong when they think they are going to win—if, indeed, in their hearts, they honestly think that. They are not going to win.

"Their campaign in the west is a failure. It is a failure already, and it will become more and more a failure as time passes. When an army of invasion ceases to invade that army has lost its principal function and has failed in its principal object. When that army hides itself in trenches and fights at long range, it is doing nothing except waste itself; and especially is this true, when that army, having reached its maximum of strength and efficiency and aggressiveness months before, is now losing in all those essentials."

In reply to the question how long the war would last, Lord Kitchener replied, according to Mr. Cobb: "Not less than three years."

In the interview Lord Kitchener was quoted as saying that the German defense of their behavior at Louvain and elsewhere in Belgium, as described by Mr. Cobb, meant that the soldier became the judge, jury, and executioner toward a conquered civil population and adding:

"If that standard of warfare is to prevail through all the world we shall cease to enlist soldiers. We shall, instead, enroll hired executioners and send them forth against our enemy with guns and hangmen's nooses and firebrands in their hands."

FIND BRITISH "INSTRUCTIONS."

German Troops Unearth What Is Thought Proof of Belgian Deal.

BERLIN, Dec. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the information given out by the Official Press Bureau today are the following items:

"German troops have discovered in the western arena of the war secret instructions, prepared by the British General Staff, which contain detailed information concerning the Belgian border, the disposition of rolling stock on the railroads, and the billeting of men. These instructions could have been prepared only with the active assistance of the Belgian Government, which supplied the detailed information contained in them. This is further evidence that England and Belgium decided long ago on English military activity in Belgium, and this means a violation of neutrality.

"A dispatch from Gothenburg, Sweden, says a South Danish commercial newspaper reports that in 1909 Great Britain threw out a feeler to Holland about the possibility of concluding a military convention. Holland declined because such a course would be incompatible with her neutrality. As a reply to Holland, the Anglo-Belgian agreement was concluded, whereupon Holland fortified Flushing."

SAY GERMANS WERE BEATEN.

Charge That Brutalities Were Committed by French in Morocco.

BERLIN, Dec. 4, (By wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out by the Official Press Bureau today was the following:

"Rudolph Möller, a German, a former resident of Morocco, has sworn to an affidavit which confirms the report that German civilians arrested in Morocco at the outbreak of the war have been transported to Oran, Algeria, where French officers incited soldiers to commit brutalities upon them.

"The Germans were beaten with sticks, spat upon, and attacked with sabres. Two men and one woman died from ill treatment.

FIND COPPER HIDDEN IN BALES OF COTTON

Smuggling Process on Which England Bases Rigid Search of Many American Cargoes.

CAUSE OF SHIPPING DELAYS

Ultimate Destination Still a Disputed Point Between the United States and Great Britain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The British Government has informed Washington that an extensive search of ships bearing American cargoes is necessary, because it has discovered that cases of copper are being concealed in cotton bales and in the holds of ships beneath cargoes of cotton. This has an important bearing on the active negotiations between the two Governments regarding the right of search.

The United States does not contend that England has not the right of search, which is well recognized under international law, but it does not agree that such right gives England the privilege of taking the ship into a British harbor and extending the search to the actual unloading of the vessel. England has not furnished specific cases of attempts at smuggling copper, but is expected to do so soon. It is believed by those familiar with the circumstances that some arrangement will be made whereby the American Government will inspect the loading of cargoes of cotton and other non-contraband goods and thus be able to give some sort of assurance to England of the lawful nature of the goods, whereupon the cargoes will escape such drastic search as England proposes.

The second point of dispute between the two Governments concerns the ultimate destination of contraband when shipped to neutral countries. England contends that when contraband commodities like copper and rubber are being sent to neutral countries in quantities far in excess of normal importations, coupled with the circumstance of the dearth of copper and rubber in enemy countries, those circumstances justify the presumption that the goods are meant for the enemy countries, and therefore subject to stoppage and seizure if they are being merely shipped "to the order" of some agent in the neutral country. The United States holds that this presumption is not sufficient proof, and that England should furnish further evidence. The United States also holds that the seizure of shipments made "to order" upsets American trade unjustifiably. No solution of this problem is yet in sight.

This last matter is one of considerable importance to the United States, for if it takes a certain stand now it will be compelled to take the same position if America ever goes to war. Thus, as an international expert pointed out today, if the United States went to war with Mexico and endeavored to cut off war supplies from the enemy, it would be faced by the problem of comparatively easy shipments through Guatemala and British Honduras. It is probable that this point will drag, settlement not being reached for a considerable time.

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FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST

Fitted two or three button double or single breasted models of Oxford or black vicuna, also Oxford, navy, brown or olive Whitney chinchilla, velvet or self collar; slip-on model of gray, brown or olive Scotch coatings, yoke and sleeves silk lined; fitted or Chesterfield models in knitted overcoats of Oxford, tan or olive heather mixtures, yoke and sleeves silk lined; also braid bound single breasted button through fitted model of Oxford or navy vicuna.

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Of imported French patent calf, with dull mat kid top, black, mahogany or tan Russia calf, also the newest novelties with taupe or golden brown buckskin tops. All styles and leathers.

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BELGIAN NEUTRALITY GONE IF ALLIES LOSE

Dr. Dernburg Outlines His Idea of a German Protectorate.

NO EXPANSION OVER HERE

But Germany Must Have More Colonies—English Channel to be Neutralized.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the former German Colonial Secretary, now in this city, sets forth in the current Independent the spoils that Germany will probably insist on if she is victorious in the present war. Dr. Dernburg explains that, while speaking as a private person and not pretending to express official sentiments in the matter, he is sure that in his views he is at one with the best German element, and that his opinions are "shared by almost everybody in Germany."

"While there may be some minor corrections of frontiers for military purposes, by occupying such frontier territory as has proven a weak spot in the German armor," he says, "I do not consider it wise, nor, I believe, do the leading people of my country, for Germany to take any European territory. She is now holding practically all the land inhabited by the German-speaking population of the world, with the exception of the Baltic Provinces of Russia. Whether these could be added to the German Empire would hinge on the question whether they could be defended. A look at the map will show that this must be extremely difficult."

"The lack of homogeneity of population, he explains, has long proved a palpable difficulty in Germany in the unrest in Lorraine, that of 30,000 Danes in the north of Schleswig, and several millions in Poland, even as it has in the case of the Irish to Great Britain, the Austrian-Italians to Austria, and the Poles and Jews to Russia. Accordingly, any rearrangement of the map of Europe must follow national lines or remain a constant source of friction.

"From the foregoing it would follow that Belgium would not be made a German province," says Dr. Dernburg.

"Geographically, Belgium does certainly belong to the German Empire. She commands the mouth of the biggest German stream. Antwerp is most essentially a German port and the main outlet of the trade of western Germany. That Antwerp should not belong to Germany is as much an anomaly as if New Orleans and the Mississippi delta had been excluded from the Louisiana Purchase, or as if New York had remained English after the war of independence.

Belgian Neutrality Gone Forever.

"These considerations will probably determine the German attitude. While no attempt is likely to be made to place Belgium within the German Empire alongside of the kingdoms of Bavaria, of Württemberg and Saxony, because of her non-German population, the connection between Germany and Belgium must be strengthened by including her into the German customs union, as has been the case with Luxemburg ever since 1867; and, furthermore, the harbors of Belgium must be secured by some practical means against British or French invasion. That Belgian neutrality has been an impossibility the past has shown, and so her state of neutrality will probably be lost for all time. On the other hand, such an arrangement would give Germany an opportunity to build up Belgium again industrially, agriculturally, and commercially, and Germany would probably have to engage to provide the necessary financial aid.

"England has now bottled up the North Sea by its command of the British Channel. It will be necessary in future to re-establish a mare liberum (a free sea.) There are various means by which this could be accomplished. The English theory, that the sea is her boundary, and that all the sea is her territory down to the three-mile limit of the other powers, cannot be tolerated."

If Germany wins, according to Dr. Dernburg, she must insist on the neutralization of all the channel coast—English, Dutch, Belgian, and French, and upon the American doctrine that private property should enjoy the same freedom on the seas as on land, and likewise that cables should be neutralised. "Their cutting," he says, "has hurt the United States even more than Germany. All Germany's colonies must be returned to her, and in addition some territory, perhaps Moroccan, that could be populated by white men, such as she now nowhere possesses.

No Expansion in This Hemisphere.

"The Monroe Doctrine, which Germany has always recognized in letter as well as in spirit," he says, "forbids our seeking expansion on this side of the water, either in North or South America."

Germany must also insist on a free hand in developing Turkish territory, commercially, as far as she can arrange with the sovereign power of the Porte. This would mean a recognized sphere of influence from the Persian Gulf to the Dardanelles.

Finally, she must demand the maintenance of the open-door policy in the commerce of the world, and its application to China as well as to the British colonies. The smaller nations, Dr. Dernburg says, must not be left at the mercy of Germany's antagonists; the Finnish nations should have the opportunity of joining their Swedish brethren if they desire, and the Poles of showing their vitality if they have it. If the Boers want to be independent, they should have that right, and if Egypt wants to return to Turkey she must be allowed to do so.

CONDEMN ENGLISH CAPTIVE.

German Court-Martial Decrees 10 Year's Imprisonment for Outbreak.

BERLIN, Dec. 4, (via Amsterdam and London.)—A British prisoner of war of the name of Lonsdale, confined in the Doeberitz Camp, has been condemned by a German court-martial to ten years' imprisonment for a violent attack on his custodians. The incident leading to the trial of the prisoner is thus described by the Lokal Anzeiger:

"When the occupants of one of the tents in the camp failed to turn out for work, a group of reservists in charge of the camp was ordered to drive them out. This resulted in some scuffling and the free use of the butt ends of rifles. Lonsdale struck one of the German soldiers in the chest and tried to hit him in the face. A Sergeant-Major drew his sword and hit Lonsdale several blows on the back.

"At the trial the President of the court-martial told witnesses to speak the truth and not to be influenced by hatred of the English. Lonsdale admitted that he had committed the assault. The prosecutor, Dr. Kohler, did not ask for the death penalty or a life sentence. He said that the verdicts of German military courts were vastly superior to those in hostile countries, which were dictated by hatred. He invited the court to impose a sentence of imprisonment for a decade."

HOLD UP BRITISH COLLIER.

Federal Officials Detain the Kingsway at San Diego, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 4.—The British collier Kingsway, from Esquimalt, B. C., was detained here today by the customs officials because of alleged irregularities in her papers. It is believed by the port officials that the Kingsway is taking fuel to a British and Japanese fleet nearby, and that she put in to receive orders from the British Consul. C. D. Sprigg, Deputy Customs Collector, said the Kingsway would remain in this port until released by orders from Washington.

Capt. Tompkins of the Kingsway reported to Sprigg that his bunkers were afire and that he had put in here in distress.

AMERICAN IN GERMAN JAIL.

San Francisco Carpenter Held Three Months Despite Passports.

A request for some form of redress from the German Government will be lodged today with the State Department at Washington by Paul Qulakovski, a citizen of the United States, who says he was held in prison by the Germans in Sackingen, Baden, for three months on suspicion of being a Russian spy. Qulakovski arrived here on Wednesday on an Italian liner without his baggage and in poor health. He is staying at the Mills Hotel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. His home is in San Francisco.

Letters written by officials from the London office of the International Mercantile Marine Company got Qulakovski into all his trouble. He had lost a suitcase and made the mistake of carrying the correspondence concerning it in his pockets while traveling through Germany. The letters aroused the suspicions of the Germans and Qulakovski's passport was disregarded.

"I am a carpenter and I work in San Francisco," said Qulakovski. "I became naturalized in 1908. I have twice passed examinations for the post of carpenter for the United States Civil Service Commission. I have built school houses for the Government in Alaska, and the last Government job I worked on was the construction of a Navy Department building at Honolulu.

"On Jan. 9 I sailed from New York on the New York of the American Line, and I left instructions to have a piece of baggage forwarded on its arrival from San Francisco. I was on my way home to visit my old father and my brother and sisters. At the American Embassy in London I got an emergency passport good for six months. I had no trouble getting to my home in Macedonia, but I looked in vain for my lost suitcase. I wrote many letters to the steamship office in London and New York and got many replies.

"I remained in my home town until the war broke out, and then I decided to get back to the United States as soon as possible. My emergency passport, of course, had expired, and I got a new one in Belgrade. I bought a ticket for Basle, Switzerland, going by way of Budapest. I had no trouble in Austria, but shortly after I got into Germany the German police of Sackingen took me off the train. That was on Aug. 3. I was taken before the military commandant and he ordered me locked up.

"I showed my United States civil service papers and my passport at every opportunity, but the prison officials laughed at me. The cell was damp, and I couldn't get enough air to breathe well. For a whole month I remained in that cell under these conditions. I once had a touch of tuberculosis, but was cured in Colorado. This lung trouble came back to me in that cell and I began to cough. When they realized that I was sick the doctor came to see me, and he sent me to the third tier, where the cells were dryer.

"Near the end of the third month a Protestant minister came to the prison, and on hearing my story suggested that I write a letter to the German Minister of Justice in Berlin. The authorities had to allow me to write to their own Minister of Justice, and seven days later there came an order for my release. But I never had a hearing, and never saw the Minister of Justice."

When Qulakovski reached Switzerland his German paper money was discounted 20 per cent. He found that he had lost another piece of baggage, and his supply of money had been considerably depleted. He made the remainder of the journey without trouble.

"My health is worse for my experiences," he said, "and if there is any justice for me I'd like to know where I can get it."

COPPER SCARCE IN GERMANY.

Government to Commandeer Household Utensils of That Metal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Dec. 4, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Owing to the scarcity of copper in Germany the Government intends to commandeer all copper cooking and household utensils.

Maximum prices are to be introduced for aluminium, antimony, nickel, and tin.

SAYS UNITED STATES FAILED IN ITS DUTY

Prof. Kirchwey Tells Cooper Union Audience We Should Have Protested Against War.

HE OUTLINES PEACE TERMS

They Should Contain Guarantee Against Future Wars—Include Disarmament.

Prof. George W. Kirchwey, Kent professor of law at Columbia University, took the United States Government to task for its failure as one of the signatory powers to The Hague Convention to protest against the violation of Belgian neutrality, and 2,000 persons who nearly filled Cooper Union applauded him loudly. According to Prof. Kirchwey, this Government should have protested also against other violations of international regulations, and he tried to make it plain that such a protest would not necessarily have involved the United States in international complications unless it had been accompanied with a threat.

When he had finished there were more than a hundred raising their hands for permission to ask questions. Many of the questioners were completely taken by surprise when Prof. Kirchwey answered their queries in accordance with their own views. For instance, one man wanted to know what the speaker thought of a nation which had proclaimed its neutrality from the very beginning of the war and yet had finally consented to the shipment of arms to the belligerents, which he described as hypocritical. Prof. Kirchwey picked out the word "hypocritical" and said it expressed his view on that subject. He said such action was both contemptuous and hypocritical.

"I maintain that under the rules of international law and under the wider rules of international morality a great crime was committed against the law of nations when the integrity of Belgium was violated," said Prof. Kirchwey.

Failed in Our Duty.

"It is not only our right but our duty to take measures when a great international crime is committed. Where is our public opinion now? Where was the Government of the United States which represents the will of the United States when these nations rushed into war without submitting their differences to a court of investigation or arbitration? Where was the will of the United States, where did it find expression when the sacred soil of Belgium was violated? Where was our voice of protest when bombs were dropped on undefended cities among defenseless women and children? Where, at the time when the North Sea was sown with mines to the destruction of commerce first by Germany and then by Great Britain, was the will of the United States?

"I believe it was the duty of the Government of the United States, imposed upon it as the Government of the greatest neutral power on the face of the earth, representing all other neutral powers, to maintain the integrity of the principles and rules of international law by filing a protest against the nations of Europe plunging into war without first setting forth their reasons and submitting them to a court of investigation. I believe it was the duty of the United States to protest against the violation of Belgian neutrality, and I believe it was the duty of the United States Government to file a protest against the dropping of bombs on unfortified towns, and the sowing of the seas and the highways of commerce with contact mines. All these things which should have been done we have left undone."

Terms of Peace.

Prof. Kirchwey said some people argued that the belligerents would settle their differences among themselves without calling for the opinion of the neutral countries. He said:

"We and our opinions have come to stay in international law and the neutrals are going to make their power felt. And if we are called upon, what terms of peace shall we insist upon—I don't say suggest, but demand and require.

"First, we will demand that peace must be a decent, honorable, righteous peace, not a thieving, rascally diplomatic, political peace. In the second place that peace shall provide some guarantee against future wars. I don't know of a better guarantee than a general disarmament. In the third place, there shall be something in the nature of the United States of Europe to arise out of the war. I don't believe it can be called a United States or a federation or an alliance of Europe. I would suggest the Concert of Europe, because there must be something to hold it together. It must have a conductor or a leader to make it play in tune. There must be a Supreme Court of Europe to which the differences of nations may be referred. It may be that The Hague will furnish a rudimentary beginning for such a Supreme Court."

The warring nations were further compared by Prof. Kirchwey to gunmen, because they assumed that the earth was theirs and waged their war recklessly on the territory of perfectly peaceful and disinterested countries. The resulting misery was felt not only in Europe, but in Palestine, in South America, and even in this country, where he expected that the conditions of unemployment would become unprecedented.

SCHWAB IN CANADA.

Report in Montreal That He Intends to Build Submarines There.

MONTREAL, Dec. 4.—Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who recently returned to New York from London, where he conferred with representatives of the British Government, came here on a secret mission yesterday and it gave rise to the report that he contemplated building submarines in Canada for Great Britain. It also was rumored that the United States Government had refused to permit the construction of submarines within its boundaries for belligerents, and that the steel necessary for the vessels would be shipped to Canada by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

It is not known what officials Mr. Schwab met while he was here, and it is believed that he returned to New York immediately.

WON'T SING FOR A YEAR.

Mary Garden Says the War Has Crowded Away Thoughts of Art.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Mary Garden is in London on her way to New York "just to eat Christmas dinner with mother and father, and then rush back to my hospital and refugee home in Paris."

Since the beginning of the war Miss Garden has been keenly interested in her refugee home and hospital for French soldiers who have lost their eyesight in the trenches. When seen by a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today she said:

"I will not sing again in public for a year. I don't feel that I shall have the heart to do so. I owe more to France than to any other country in the world, and now I want to do my little best to help France.

"I don't know whether a great opera will grow out of this war. I think there are musicians who could interpret its unrivaled emotional and dramatic possibilities, but I don't know of any great librettist who could tell its story, and the story of an opera grows more and more important.

"But this is so real and vivid a time that art seems further from me than ever before. It has been crowded away by the pity and horror of the war."

ANGLO-RUSSIAN MONEY DEAL

$40,000,000 to be Sent to London and $60,000,000 Credit Granted.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Great Britain has reached an agreement with the Russian Government, whereby the former, in consideration of a shipment of £8,000,000 sterling ($40,000,000) from Russia to England, will arrange with the Bank of England to discount under guarantee of the British Government a further amount of £12,000,000 sterling in Russian Treasury bills. The rate of discount will be on the basis of the rate at which Great Britain has been able to borrow for her own needs.

The £8,000,000 will be applied by Russia to providing exchange for Anglo-Russian trade. The £12,000,000 will be used for the purpose of paying coupons on the Russian external debts which are payable in London and for financing Russian purchases in England, or, if Great Britain is unable to supply the article required, orders in Canada or the United States.

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(sizes 34 to 42 chest)

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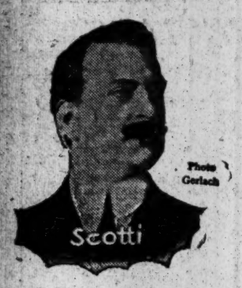

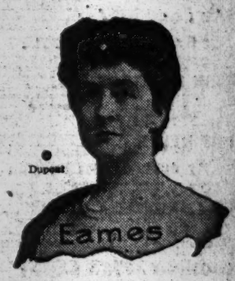

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Town Sends Car of Flour—Polish Fund Gifts—Yesterday's Subscriptions.

A further appeal to the American people to be generous to the suffering non-combatants of Belgium has been mailed to all parts of the country by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium of 71 Broadway. The appeal reads:

With the issuance of general shipping instructions by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, the flow of provisions for the stricken "little sister of the world" has begun. From all the interior food centres of the United States a procession of freight cars has started for the seaports. More than a thousand separate committees are at work loading cars; hundreds of thousands are giving or soliciting food.

If America does not know already the excessive need in Belgium, it is not the fault of the press. A brave, unfortunate nation of 7,000,000 people is without food, without money to buy food, without means of using money for the purchase of food if she had it. Her allies, shut off from her by a ring of steel and diplomacy, can feed only such Belgians as have escaped from the country. They cannot reach the Belgians who are at home. Her conquerors cannot and will not feed her. In this war of extermination and starvation they need all their food for themselves.

America must do it. We are the only people who can. We have given generously, but we must give still more generously if we are to avert the most distressing famine in history.

Food supplies totaling 2,800 tons left Bush Terminal yesterday on the steamer Agamemnon for Belgium. The cargo is valued at $126,000, of which $48,000 represent purchases by the Belgian Committee, and the remainder contributions from the Committee of Mercy. The officials present when the steamer left the dock at 6 P. M. were Louis de Sadeleer, Minister of State of Belgium, Lionel Hagenaers of this city and the Rev. O. A. Nys, of the Belgian Relief Committee. The bulk of the cargo was rice, of which a million pounds was carried. There was also 63,000 pounds of condensed milk and considerable consignments of coffee, beans, salt, lard and flour. The Agamemnon was furnished by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Belgian Fund, $597,250.

The Belgian Relief Fund now totals $597,250.90. Of this amount $3,056.72 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 to 10 Bridge Street. In the list of yesterday's subscribers to the Belgian Fund only the names of those who gave $10 or more are printed. The same rule also is followed in the other lists printed this morning. Yesterday's subscribers included the following:

Lilla C. Wheeler	$100	Mrs. M. Waddell	10
Woonsocket fund	200	James L. Lehmaier	15
St. Elizabeth's G'ld.		Miss C. H. Rhoades	25
St. Agnes Chapel	107	I. M. S. & I. C. S.	25
S. C. Hunter	100	W. S. Slade	10
Anonymous	100	Irving O. Knox	25
Mrs. J. G. Croswell	50	Sullins' College	30
Margaret S. Gibson	50	Cong. Church, Conway, N. H.	10
G. W. Merriher	50	Cong. Church, Salamanca	30
Employes Public Service Com.	40	Ministers, Marion, Ohio	40
Maud D. Murphy	25	Pres. Church	45
Harold N. Fowler	10	L. S. Powell	25
Anonymous	15	John D. Hallock	10
Glen Park, N. Y.	15	William G. Chubb	30
Mimbie Thimble Club, Masselin	24	Jennie Jenks	20
Dr. F. D. Steel	25	Elizabeth H. Woodward	15
Jasmin O'Gorman	10	Sarah F. Smiley	10
Cash	10	Abington Cong. Ch.	55
Lafayette Av. Pres. Church	20	So. Dak. Missionary District	10
Walter Rittenhouse	20	Donald G. Ross	10
Millville Mission, Naugatuck, Conn.	9	F. C. Clark	25
E. C. Pearson	10	Miss H. White	10
E. B. Carter	25	Mrs. Jennie Hillson	10
G. L. Depreitere	25	Anonymous	10
H. G. Karaghesdian	10	Pres. Ch., Univ. Place	15
Louis Bertschmann and friends	85	Margaret A. Sudduth	10
E. E. Paul	200	O. B. Clark, (col.)	45
W. C. Wise, Jr.	15	L. C. Van Riper	25
Old Lyme, Conn.	44	B'klyn Eagle, (col.)	223
Mrs. E. Woodman	25	B'klyn Hts. Sem.	75
Mrs. A. C. Davis	10	Joseph Moss	50
W. H. Shannon	10	Dorothy Hawley	10
St. Barnabas Rectory, Newark	10	Jacob Stille	50
Leona Turner (col.)	17	John Reid	10
Monday Eve. Club, Canajoharie	15	W. G. Low	50
Edward G. Keasbey	10	Guy Du Val	25
C. W. MacMullen	10	Mrs. J. H. Merritt	20
George B. Olcott	15	Valerie Bartzy	10

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MME. VANDERVELDE.

A. P. Fowler	$15	Mrs. Nesser, (five barrels)	$15
Mrs. O. Meyer	100		
Mrs. A. Mills	25		

$1,225 For the Red Cross.

Subscriptions to the Red Cross Fund received yesterday totaled $1,225.07. The fund now amounts to $368,484.47. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's subscribers to the Red Cross Fund, whose gifts were $10 or more, follows:

Presbyterian Church, University Place	$247
Bilhor Castle, Capital	186
Independent, (col.)	114
Staats-Zeitung, (col.)	100
Astoria, Steinway, and Hunter's Point Red Cross	106
Caldwell Red Cross	100
Grace Church, Port Huron, Mich.	60
Bound Brook entertainment	53
King's Daughters and Sons	53
Borough Park Baptist Church	25
Dearborn-Morgan School, Orange	20
Fairport	16
Y. P. S. C. E., Montclair	12
Dr. A. Vander Veer, Jr.	10
Ellen M. Crane	10
Oscar Riess	10

The Committee of Mercy received at the Bush Terminal yesterday a carload of flour for the Belgians. It was consigned by the Chamber of Commerce of Flint, Mich., and will be forwarded on the next relief boat, which is being fitted out.

Cash contributions yesterday raised the Mercy Fund to $51,883. Treasurer August Belmont acknowledged the following contributions:

GENERAL FUND.

Charles W. W. Wattles, Pittsburgh	$20
E. P. Chase	50

BELGIUM FUND.

Brewster Monday Reading Class, Brewsters	15
Salem Academy, Winston-Salem, N. C.	150

BRITISH FUND.

Mrs. William F. Draper, Washington	200
The Polish National Relief Fund, recently organized under the Honorary Presidency of Mme. Marcella Sembrich, for the relief of the destitute women and children of Poland, acknowledges the following contributions:	
Mr. and Mrs. Sem. Bloch	$200
J. W. Frothingham	250
Memoriam, T. F. K.	200
Dr. B. Lapowski	100
Laetitia Parker	100
A. V. Zabriskie	50
Benjamin Stern	50
Anonymous	50
Mrs. John Rade	25
Dr. B. Ouaf	25
Mrs. P. Hoard	24
L. L. Hill	15
John Morscowski	15
Mrs. C. Kogat	15
K. Kosteski	15

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund now totals $86,045.22. Subscriptions should be sent to R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street. Subscriptions acknowledged yesterday were:

C. H. Betts, East Orange	$25	W. R. Parker	20
James P. Hastings, Tuxedo Park	45	G. W. Forsyth	10
P. J. H.	10	Robert Gair	25
H. C. Mandeville, Elmira	25	F. H. Gerrard	12
Mary S. Broughton, Elmira	50	James Gilmour	10
James Bertram	15	Walter C. Kerr	10
William Boyd	250	George W. King	50
W. S. Cameron	25	Cecil B. Landale	25
W. S. Coffin	10	James Logie	25
William Cook	10	Alex. McCallum	10
A. B. Duncan	25	James C. MacInees	100
		John Sloane	100
		Henry P. Sloane	100
		Robert R. Tod	1,000

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, contributions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $40,971.56, of which $228 was received yesterday. Among yesterday's subscribers were:

Catherine A. Codman	$100	R. A. Gardiner	$10
Frances T. Morgan	50	Clara F. Stillman	50

The fund for the American Ambulance in Paris received yesterday $141 from the following:

Marjory P. Watt	$25	R. M. Hanks	$10
J. W. Houston	25	W. R. Brown	25
G. L. Nichols	25	William Brewster	10
Dr. C. F. Judson	10		

Subscriptions to the American Ambulance Fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street.

Ask Clothing, Not Money.

The Americal Girls' Aid for collecting clothing for Belgian and French war sufferers in France has received from Mr. Petzotto, Acting President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, a cable saying that all the clothing sent by the French Transatlantic Line has been distributed through the different Prefectures. The committee of the fund, Gladys Hollingsworth, Mrs. Gaston Pinto, and Elizabeth Hollingsworth, say that the cases now waiting shipment are double the number previously sent. The committee urges that it does not ask for money but for any kind of clothing, which should reach the sufferers before the end of December. The offices of the committee are at Pier 57, North River.

To Knit for Soldiers at Horse Show.

The Charity Horse Show, which will open on Monday morning in Madison Square Garden, is for the benefit of the Red Cross and White Cross societies. Practically every woman holder of a box at the show, and very many of those who have purchased seats in the body of the house, will hold knitting parties at the show. In other years the Horse Show has afforded opportunity to show beautiful clothes, and this one will not be different, but the fact that the women will be knitting garments for the troops gives an idea of how deeply the war has stirred the heart of America.

WAR HITS ZIONISM, SAYS ZANGWILL

Will Estrange Jews of Belligerent Countries for Years to Come.

WORK FOR RUSSIAN JEWS

He Plans to Appeal to England to Influence Her Ally's Internal Policies.

Israel Zangwill, in an interview given to a special correspondent of The American Hebrew and published in the current issue of that paper, discusses the effect of the present war on the Zionist movement, which aims to establish for the Jewish people a legal and internationally assured home in Palestine. Mr. Zangwill expresses the opinion that the present war will for some years to come make it impossible to have German, English, Austrian, and Russian Jews meeting on a common basis.

He was asked for his opinion concerning the establishment of a Sanhedrin, a sort of Jewish Parliament that would attempt to safeguard the political interests of Jews in all lands, unite factions into a larger whole, and seek to solve many of the problems arising out of their scattered condition throughout the earth.

"At the moment it is very hard indeed to say when that project can be pushed," he replied, "even remembering that it has behind it the demands of necessity and the indorsement of a man like Max Nordau. It is perfectly obvious to any one who has gone to the trouble of studying the matter in all its bearings, that Zionism can at most absorb only 10 per cent. of the Jewish problem.

"Grant, as I recently explained at a Zionist gathering that Palestine became a Jewish centre, in the happiest connotation of that term, there would still remain a large aggregation of Jews, and many Jewish problems to be solved.

"There are, for example, ever so many problems associated with emigration or with citizenship rights in the various lands of the Diaspora, and if Zionism were to tackle some of these questions there would yet remain many others calling for adjustment.

"It has always been my intention to propose this project on a 'religious basis'; in viewing the Jews as a people or a nationality, they have common interests just as Catholics have them. But, as you ask, how about the war? It seems to me, when the mighty conflict is over, that it will hardly be possible for some years ahead to have German and English, or Russian and Austrian Jews meeting on a common basis. That is how the situation strikes me at the present juncture.

"But, even so, there is much to be done, much that, if successful, may have a bearing on the Jewish question as it will present itself in the future. For the present I intend to devote my time and energy to the emancipation of Russian Jewry by way of an appeal to Britain and civilization in general, for I regard equal rights for all as much to the interest of civilization as to any particular minority.

"In this resolve I am strengthened by the assurance of Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, that he will neglect no means of encouraging this reform, an assurance that is highly important, inasmuch as it represents the shedding of the former official pretext of inability to interfere in Russia's internal affairs."

Mr. Zangwill feels that the British press is not sufficiently alive to the importance of the Russo-Jewish question.

"The present moment," he said, "is in every respect favorable for pressing forward this reform; for England is really handicapped in the public opinion of the world by an alliance with a country whose attitude toward its Jewish millions has left so much to be desired, but whose injustice Western Europe will, I hope, help to remove."

ARRESTED ON HONEYMOON.

Gallick Left Hotel Astor Leaving His Bill Unpaid.

Philip F. Gallick, 30 years old, a salesman of Denver, Col., arraigned before Magistrate Marsh in the West Side Court yesterday as a hotel beat, told a story of a honeymoon that began at the Hotel Astor and soon changed to a more humble abode at 48 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. He was paroled until Dec. 11 on his promise to pay the Hotel Astor $78.20 due on a bill he contracted from Nov. 16 to Nov. 22.

Gallick said that on the way to this city from Denver his valise, containing $900, was stolen. Arriving in this city he took a room at the Astor and telegraphed relatives for funds. He waited a week and then, not receiving the money, moved to Brooklyn. He told the Magistrate that he met one of the hotel staff on the street several days ago and told him he would pay his bill as soon as he received money.

As an evidence of good faith, Gallick went to the hotel, put up a railroad ticket to Denver worth $46, and left his luggage also. In spite of that, he said, he was detained at the hotel for twenty-four hours, in which time he was not permitted to see his wife. The Magistrate was impressed with his story and paroled him on his own recognizance.

Sent to The Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $2 from Homer H. Dube for the Belgian Christmas Dollar Fund. "A. S. M." who sent $1 for a little girl in need of an operation, was acknowledged in our issue of Nov. 29.

NO DECREE FOR ACTRESS.

Bronx Court Refuses Plea of Mrs. Graham, Mine Owner's Wife.

Justice Brady in the Bronx Supreme Court denied yesterday the application of Mary A. Graham for a separation from Charles W. Graham.

Mrs. Graham, who is 39, was formerly an actress with De Wolf Hopper and lives at 436 East 138th Street with her 15-year-old son by a former marriage. Graham is a mine owner, with a residence at 3 Washington Square North, and another in Buffalo. He has a daughter by a former marriage.

Mrs. Graham alleged cruel treatment. Justice Brady said that while incompatibility undoubtedly existed Mrs. Graham had failed to establish her case.

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AUTHORS—Corrado Ricci, Director General, Department of Antiquities and Fine Arts, Rome. Orazio Marucchi, Archaeologist of the Sacred Palaces, Professor of Christian Archaeology, University of Rome. Antonio Munoz, Professor of Mediaeval and Modern Art, University of Rome. Luigi Cavenaghi, Director, Vatican Picture Gallery, Roman Superior Council of Fine Arts. Monsignor Paul Maria Baumgarten, Prussian Historical Institute of Rome, Domestic Prelate to the Pope. Federico Hermann de Reichenfeld, Director of the National Gallery, Rome. Camillo Serafini, Director of the Vatican and Capitoline Numismatic Collections. Leandro Ozzola, Inspector Royal Gallery of Ancient Arts, Rome. Alessandro della Seta, Professor Royal University of Genoa. Baron Rodolfo Kanzler, Director, Vatican Christian Museum. Salvatore Nobile, Director, Vatican Mosaic Factory, and Ugo Monneret de Villard of the Polytechnic, Milan.

ILLUSTRATIONS—Among the masterpieces reproduced are the paintings of Michelangelo, Raphael, Fra Angelico, Pinturicchio, Botticelli, Perugino, Signorelli, Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Murillo, Melozzo da Forli, Domenichino, Il Guercino, Barocci, Ghirlandaio, Caravaggio, Montagna, Antoniazzo Romano, Paris Bordone, Ribera, Niccolo Alunno; Sculptures by Myron, Polycletus, Crestias, Phidias, Praxiteles, Leochares, Lysippus, Daedalus, Eutychis, Agesander, Apollonius, Polydorus, Athenodorus, etc. Also the most interesting objects in the Egyptian, Etruscan, and Christian Museums, in the Library and Archives, etc.

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FULL-JOINTED TEDDY BEAR—made of high-grade plush; loud sounding voice; extra well proportioned. Two sizes:
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25-inch; regularly $3; today at $1.39

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The Overcoats *Regularly Priced to $20; today, at* $10
The Raincoats *Regularly Priced to $20; today, at* $10
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These lines include black shawl collar Chinchillas; black all-wool Kerseys, Oxford all-wool Kerseys, fancy plaid-back overcoats. In fact, overcoats of every description; overcoats for all kinds of weather, for all occasions; all sizes. Usual prices to $20.

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LIEBLER CO. FAILS, OWING $325,000

Big Theatrical Producing Firm Forced Into Bankruptcy by Three Small Creditors.

ASSETS MAY BE $300,000

Collapse Laid to War and $50,000 Cost of 'The Garden of Paradise'—Receiver to Continue Business.

The Liebler Company, one of the largest and oldest producing firms in the theatrical business, of which George C. Tyler is the managing director and controlling factor, was forced into bankruptcy yesterday afternoon when three minor creditors filed a petition against the firm before Judge Hough in the United States District Court.

Although the claims of Harry Askin of Chicago, Joseph Kornhauser, Inc., of 718 Madison Avenue, and Gates & Morange, Inc., of 155 East Twenty-ninth Street, the three petitioners, total only $1,800, it was stated that the liabilities of the theatrical firm are $325,000. The assets, which consist of plays, contracts, scenery, and leases on the theatres, are placed at $300,000 by attorneys for the Liebler Company, but other theatrical men said yesterday that in this bad theatrical season the value of the assets was problematical.

Judge Hough appointed Irving Dittenhoefer, a lawyer, receiver for the firm, with authority to continue the business for sixty days. He also authorized Mr. Dittenhoefer to borrow $10,000 to meet immediate expenses on receiver's certificates which would become a first lien on the assets.

In addition to filing the petition in bankruptcy against the Liebler Company, Rosenberg, Lewis & Ball, attorneys for the three petitioners, filed a petition against the firm of Liebler & Co., which was the name under which the present firm of the Liebler Company was first organized.

Minor Creditors' Claims.

In their petition asking that the firm be put into bankruptcy, Harry Askin, who is a Chicago theatrical manager, claimed $1,000 for money loaned; Joseph Kornhauser, Incorporated, claimed $300 for work done, and Gates & Morange, scene painters and builders, $500 for work done. The petitioners alleged that the Liebler Company made preferential payments to certain unknown creditors during the last four months while insolvent.

Judge Hough appointed Mr. Dittenhoefer receiver for Theodore Liebler and George C. Tyler, doing business as Liebler & Co., under a bond of $3,000. The bond as receiver for the Liebler Company was fixed at $10,000. Mr. Dittenhoefer furnished both bonds at once and took hold of the affairs of the firm.

The only direct statement coming from the Liebler Company yesterday was made by a representative who said that the concern could have paid dollar for dollar had not the creditors insisted upon payment at this particular time.

Rumors that the theatrical firm was in financial difficulty have been circulated in the theatrical district for some time, but the failure of the firm is laid directly to the failure of "The Garden of Paradise" at the Park Theatre to come up to expectations. "The Garden of Paradise," a most elaborately staged fairy play, is said to have cost $50,000 before the curtain was raised on the first performance last Saturday night.

Other New York Productions.

But other plays produced in New York this season by the Liebler Company have failed to draw large audiences. Mme. Nazimova made her début as a Liebler star at the Harris Theatre in a new play, which failed after a two weeks' engagement and was withdrawn. Mrs. Patrick Campbell was brought over from England by Mr. Tyler to star in "Pygmalion," which is now playing at Wallack's Theatre. Phyllis Neilson-Terry is another English actress imported by Mr. Tyler this season.

The most successful of the Liebler Company plays is "Grumpy," which is playing to extremely profitable business in Boston.

The liabilities of the Liebler Company have not been made public, but more than $325,000 is said to be due theatrical printers, authors of plays for royalties, railroads for transportation, scene builders and painters, and various individuals and concerns for money borrowed.

Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry is said to hold a contract with the Liebler Company covering a period of three years, in which she is to play at least thirty weeks each year at a salary of $1,000 a week.

Liebler Lawyer's Statement.

The following statement of the affairs of the Liebler Company was made last night by Max D. Josephson, counsel for the theatrical firm:

"The filing of the involuntary petition was primarily due to the insistence of a very few of the creditors of the company. The enormous sums of money expended in the procurement of the scenery, property, and effects for the production of 'The Garden of Paradise,' and the other new plays produced this season, depleted its treasury and it was unable to comply with the demands of the insistent creditors.

"All the new plays produced by the Liebler Company this season were contracted for prior to the outbreak of the European conflict.

"It is is almost superfluous to state that were it not for such contracts these productions would not have been made under present financial conditions. The liabilities are about $325,000. The assets will, in all probability, eventually amount to about $300,000.

"Among the assets are a long lease of the Plymouth Theatre, Boston, which last season gave a net profit of $25,000; the production 'Grumpy,' with Cyril Maude, which last season netted $40,000 profit. 'Grumpy' is now at the Plymouth Theatre, Boston, and is showing between $4,000 and $5,000 net profit a week.

"The production 'Joseph and His Brethren,' which last season gave a net profit in excess of $30,000, is now touring the West.

"The production 'Disraeli,' with George Arliss, which last season gave net profits in excess of $25,000, is now on tour.

"The production 'The Garden of Allah' showed a net profit in excess of $35,000 last season. Because of the depression, the tour of this play was temporarily deferred.

"The production 'The Garden of Paradise,' which opened at the Park Theatre in New York last Saturday, and which cost over $50,000 before the curtain went up, will very likely prove profitable.

"In addition to these properties, which are all intact and active, the company has large quantities of scenery, costumes, and 'props,' and also the motion-picture rights in most of the plays it has heretofore produced. These rights are extremely valuable.

"In all probability the receiver appointed by the court will continue to produce the profitable plays, and will be able to distribute substantial dividends from time to time."

George C. Tyler's Career.

George C. Tyler is one of the most popular men, both with actors and managers, in the theatrical business, and the failure of his firm brought forth many expressions of regret in the theatrical district last night. Mr. Tyler formed the firm of Liebler & Co., with Theodore A. Liebler in 1896. Mr. Liebler was at that time a well-known maker of theatrical lithographs, and Mr. Tyler was a young newspaper man from Ohio who had entered the theatrical business as agent for James O'Neil.

The new firm began business with Charles Coghlan as its star and made an instantaneous success. Then Mr. Tyler secured Viola Allen and the play "The Christian," and the combination took in from audiences throughout the country more than $2,000,000 in the next three years.

Other stars who have appeared under the management of the Liebler Company are Eleonora Duse, Mme. Rejane, Albert Chevalier, Kyrle Bellew, Eleanor Robson, William Faversham, Ada Rehan, Gertrude Elliott, Mary Mannering, George Arliss, Cyril Maude, and many others.

In 1911 Liebler & Co. took over the control of the New Theatre, renamed it the Century, and produced there "The Garden of Allah." In 1912 the firm of Liebler & Co. was incorporated as the Liebler Company. The offices are at 461 Fourth Avenue.

Mr. Tyler is said to care nothing for the theatrical business as a money-making venture, but has always aimed to do artistic things on the stage and produce beautiful plays.

Mr. Dittenhoefer visited the Park Theatre, the New Amsterdam and Wallack's, where the local Liebler attractions were playing, last night. He said that the paying enterprises of the firm would be continued.

DENIES OUR FORTS ARE OUT OF DATE

Fitzgerald Answers Gardner's Charge That Hostile Fleet Could Level Them.

WILSON OPPOSED TO INQUIRY

Congressman Sherley Also a Defender of Our Sea Coast Fortifications—Gardner Repeats Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—It was made clear today that the influence of President Wilson and his Administration would be opposed to the proposal of Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts for a public inquiry by a commission of Congress into the allegations that the naval and military forces of the United States were unprepared for war. Representative Swagar Sherley of Kentucky, Chairman of the Committee on Fortifications, will lead the opposition in the House of Representatives, and it is already apparent that he will have the backing of several of the Democratic leaders in that body.

The President is understood to be of the opinion that no good can be accomplished at this uncertain time by a sensational agitation of this topic. His position is represented to be that if the present effort has for its purpose to make political capital, the question naturally occurs:

Why did not the Republican Party, in the many years that it controlled all branches of the Government, remedy the alleged defects of which complaint is now made? At any rate, the President, while indicating that he is a firm believer in the necessity for thorough national defense, will be disposed to oppose anything that savors of a propaganda to give the country the impression that from a military and naval viewpoint the United States is in a bad way.

Representative J. J. Fitzgerald of New York, Chairman of the powerful Committee on Appropriations, had a talk with President Wilson this afternoon, and, on leaving the White House, admitted that the conversation had been devoted to the Gardner proposal, and that he had expressed his disapproval of it. Mr. Fitzgerald said that he told the President that whatever investigation into the state of the army and navy was necessary could be undertaken, as formerly, by the Committees on Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, and Fortifications. There was no occasion, he contended, to make a sensation that would tend to arouse the country. He intimated that the Gardner inquiry was being urged for sensational and political purposes.

Mr. Fitzgerald said that he had talked with the President along this line, and he believed that the President agreed with him. Among other things mentioned by Mr. Fitzgerald was the accusation, which he thought had been made by Representative Gardner, that the forts around New York were inadequate to protect that city. His answer to this was that he had been told by competent army officers that the forts defending New York were so up-to-date that no hostile fleet would be able to get by them.

The position that Mr. Sherley will take in opposition to the effort of Representative Gardner will be disclosed by him in a speech that he is to make at a dinner of the Southern Society in New York next Wednesday. In connection with Mr. Sherley's visit to the White House today it became known that he had been making a study of the matter of unpreparedness and was fairly bristling with facts and figures said to show that the claims of the Massachusetts Congressman were based on erroneous deductions. Mr. Sherley said at the White House that since he had been Chairman of the Fortifications Committee the committee had never held back a dollar of money necessary for forts, guns, and ammunition. There was still something to be done, he said, to put the seacoast fortifications in a perfect state of preparedness, mainly in the line of searchlight plants and small guns to cover mine fields. He denied the allegation, however, that permanent fire-control systems had not been installed.

Wants States to Man Coast Forts.

Mr. Sherley was willing to concede that more men might be needed for the coast forts, but he called attention to the fact that the opportunity to provide an adequate force lay with coast States which had no Coast Artillery companies in their militia organizations. This is a matter that has received attention by officers of the army, and was treated in the recent annual report of Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, as Chief of the Army General Staff.

Of the allegation that the big guns of the coast fortifications, and particularly those of the Panama Canal, were inferior to guns on some of the foreign warships, Mr. Sherley said that, admitting that this was true, the fact remained that the advantage in a contest between land fortifications and a fleet was with the forts.

Gardner Reiterates Charges.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—Representative Augustus P. Gardner, in an address before the Contemporary Club here tonight, replied to the statement of the Secretary of the Navy regarding recent assertions of Mr. Gardner as to the inadequacy of American naval and military preparedness.

"I state, without fear of successful contradiction," he said, "that the big guns on the latest dreadnoughts of Great Britain and Germany are of such long range that the battleships can stand a mile and a half outside the range of the guns on the fortifications of New York and demolish those forts.

"Secretary Daniels," said Mr. Gardner, "has given out a special report from Admiral Grauss to prove misleading my declaration that of long-range torpedoes there are only fifty-eight in the navy. I do not remember ever making that statement, because my impression is that there are not even so many as fifty-eight long-range torpedoes on hand.

"I reiterate the statement that I have made heretofore, that there are 511 torpedo tubes on the ships of the navy, and there are 550 long-range torpedoes built, building, or appropriated for.

"If this statement is incorrect, it is not my fault, for I obtained the information from Admiral Straus himself. There is not a single figure given in my speech of Oct. 16 or in my press statement of Oct. 25 that was not verified by consultation with high officials of the navy and army, or else taken direct from the official publications. Many of my figures were prepared for me in Secretary Daniels's own department."

Mr. Gardner said a Congressional inquiry into the national defense would reveal many absurdities, notably that there was no co-ordination in the preparation of military and naval appropriations.

"One committee looks after the fortifications, another the army, a third the navy," he continued. "The Fortifications Committee provides for the guns for the regular and volunteer army; the Army Committee provides the guns for the militia. Can anything be more absurd?"

TAFT OPPOSES PLEA FOR BIG ARMAMENT

Says Common Sense Must Be Used in Considering Larger Army and Navy.

CONSCRIPTION NOT FEASIBLE

Peace Can't Be Based on Promises and Sentiment, Ex-President Tells Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.

Prof. William H. Taft, speaking at an anniversary dinner of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn at the Hotel Bossert last night, criticised what he termed a popular clamor having for its object the placing of this country on a greater military footing.

"The principle of common sense must be used in dealing with the proposed question of a larger army and navy," the ex-President said. "While the European war has done much to foster patriotism and to develop the qualities of statesmanship, it also appears to have magnified in the minds of some people the danger of foreign invasion and the danger of the country on the ground of unpreparedness.

"In the first place, as I say, the one principle of common sense that we may observe, is, that never among a free people like the people of the United States, until we are confronted with a condition of actual war, should we force men into the army and navy or take any action to that end or anything like it. Are we going to have conscription or drafting?

"I state that as a political fact, and I do not think I am much of a politician, but I know enough to realize that if any party puts that thing on the statute books it will become as much of a memory as the Progressive Party."

Prof. Taft predicted that the warring nations of Europe would be brought to a realization of the benefits of arbitration at the end of the struggle.

"The exhaustion of the belligerents in the lengthy struggle of endurance," he said, "which is likely to continue for a long time, so far as any one now is able to foresee, will put the victor as well as the vanquished among those nations who will not desire to repeat the experience of conflict. This will enable them to see with much more clearness than ever before a way of settling international difficulties other than by a trial at arms and the killing of men, the best men and the best blood of the nations."

Prof. Taft said he still believed in peace, and that no one should be discouraged in the effort for world peace because of the European war. Efforts for peace should be made along practical lines and shorn of the visionary dreams of some idealists, he thought.

"A man who believes in universal peace today based on nothing better than sentiment and promises is a man who has ideas without common sense," he continued. "When there is tyranny and despotism war may become the agent of good. We cannot expect peace if injustice prevails under a Government. Conditions may prevail which will bring about revolution to correct injustice and oppression."

In defending the treaties made in his Administration, Mr. Taft said it was a mistake when clauses in them referring to questions of vital interests affecting a nation and its national honor were stricken out before they were signed.

"Verily I believe we are making progress," he continued, "but we are sometimes handicapped by having to deal with men who have weaknesses."

Mr. Taft, who was the guest of honor at the dinner, will return to New Haven today.

WHITMAN WON BY 145,432.

State Board Announces Official Election Results.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—The State Board of Canvassers announced today that there were 1,439,969 votes cast for Governor at the last election. Of these District Attorney Whitman, Republican, received 836,701. His plurality over Gov. Martin H. Glynn was 145,432. The latter's vote was divided as follows: Democratic, 412,253; Independence League, 125,252; no party, 3,764.

William Sulzer received a total of 126,270 votes, of which 54,189 were cast on the Prohibition ticket, 70,655 on the American Party ticket, and 1,426 by persons registering no party affiliations.

Frederick M. Davenport, the Progressive candidate, received 45,686 votes; Gustave A. Strebel, Socialist, 37,793, and James T. Hunter, Social Labor, 2,330.

The vote for other officers of the three leading parties voted for by the entire State follows:

United States Senator—Gerard, Democrat and Independence League, 571,419; Wadsworth, Republican, 639,112; Colby, Progressive, 61,977; Wadsworth's plurality, 67,693.

Associate Judge, Court of Appeals—Seabury, Democrat, Progressive, and Independence League, 650,468; Chase, Republican, 594,414; Seabury's majority, 56,054.

Lieutenant Governor—Lockwood, Democrat, 534,660; Schoeneck, Republican and Independence League, 622,493; Hamlin, Progressive, 113,385; Schoeneck's plurality, 87,833.

Secretary of State—May, Democrat and Independence League, 561,429; Hugo, Republican, 601,857; Stern, Progressive, 72,371; Hugo's plurality, 40,428.

Controller—Schmer, Democrat and Independence League, 553,254; Travis, Republican, 657,373; Burnham, Progressive, 68,111; Travis's plurality, 104,119.

Treasurer—Carp, Democrat, 526,025; Wells, Republican, 622,811; Call, Progressive and Independence League, 117,628; Wells's plurality, 96,786.

Attorney General—Parsons, Democrat, 529,045; Woodbury, Republican, 651,869; Elder, Progressive, 77,945; Woodbury's plurality, 122,824.

State Engineer—Bensel, Democrat, 509,944; Williams, Republican, 677,893; Collis, Progressive, 65,110; Williams's plurality, 167,449.

The board did not complete today its canvass of the vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention or for other officers.

INDICTED FOR NEWS THEFTS

Three Telegraph Men Accused in Associated Press Investigation.

James Rice, telegraph manager for the New York News Bureau, 26 Beaver Street; William M. Patton, a former employe of the Postal Telegraph Company, and Henry L. Linder, who succeeded Patton as an operator in the office of The New York Globe, were indicted yesterday on a charge of violating Section 552 of the penal law, "revealing a telegraph message to a person other than the one for whom it was intended." The indictments grew out of an investigation by The Associated Press into leaks in their news service.

Rice surrendered at the District Attorney's office and was released in $5,000 bail. Patton was locked up at Police Headquarters, following his arrest by Detective Donahue. Linder, who was arrested on Nov. 27, and who subsequently became a witness for the State, was released in $1,000 bail, which was reduced from $5,000.

Linder testified that Rice had paid him $4 a week for supplying news service from The Associated Press, of which the New York News Bureau was not a member. When Patton was employed at The Globe office, Linder testified, he paid Linder a weekly salary, which he was said to have received from Rice. Linder will be a witness against Rice and Patton at their trials.

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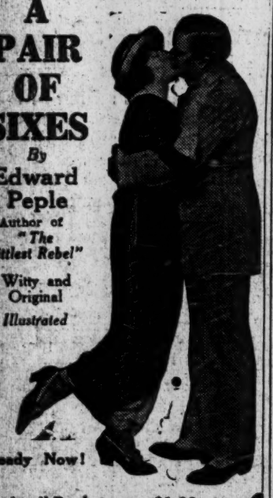

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BLAMES STARVATION FOR BEDFORD'S ILLS

Matron Tells Charity Board Food Is Poor and Scarce and Causes Hysteria.

GIVES MEAGRE DAILY MENU

No Segregation of the Diseased—Dr. Diedling Would Give Supporting Work.

Some features of the Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills were described as failures as corrective measures by a former matron, Miss Florence Halstead, who appeared as a voluntary witness yesterday at the investigation by the State Board of Charities at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The investigation is the result of charges made by Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling, State Commissioner of Prisons. He said among other things:

"I found that the money of the State of New York was being wasted in a very reprehensible manner on this institution."

Miss Halstead, who lives with relatives at 258 Riverside Drive and became a matron at the reformatory on June 19, 1914, says she was compelled to ask for leave of absence in September because conditions in the institution undermined her health and made her a "nervous wreck." Inmates, she said, were driven to hysteria and violent outbreaks by the poor and insufficient food. The disciplinary methods used, instead of reforming, made matters worse, she said.

"I have no personal grievance against the managers of the institution," Miss Halstead told the board. "I was treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration while I was there. My only object is to tell the truth in the hope that better things may come."

In support of her statement that inmates were starved the former matron described the breakfast menu, which she said was served daily throughout her connection with the reformatory: One and a half to two teaspoonfuls of cereal, usually oatmeal; no sugar, a quarter of a cup of milk, poor coffee, with very little sugar and milk, and bread without butter.

"On Aug. 8 the inmates refused to eat the dinner and supper provided," she said. "The dinner (at noon) consisted of a stew, a boiled potato, plain bread, rice, and milk. The supper: Stew, a potato, small piece of bread and butter, and tea. Some women and girls, declaring they could not eat the food, would fast till hunger drove them back to the food, which was not sufficient in quantity or quality."

In reply to questions Miss Halstead said she believed the hysterical outbursts and violent acts were due to lack of nourishing food.

"Were many girls hysterical?" a member of the board asked.

"Oh, yes."

"What did they do?"

"Generally they broke windows, were riotous, screamed, and made all the noise they could. Rebecca Hall, where I was stationed, was the dumping ground for the worst women in the place. There many of the women were so unruly and vicious that they acted like animals."

"You do not complain of any acts of cruelty?"

"No; the corrective measures were legitimate and necessary. I did find a girl handcuffed, with the handcuffs fastened to a bar of the gate in Rebecca Hall, where I heard she had been kept for two and a half hours. It may not have been necessary, though she did not suffer any bad effects from it. Nor do I consider it wise to place any of the women in solitary confinement on bread and water.

"My observation inclined me to the belief that a place should be set apart for the inmates for treatment, for rest, for repose, and where the better woman could be separated from the others, until they had opportunity through sympathetic and practical aid to recover from their nerves."

Many inmates were insufficiently clad, and were not provided with shoes, said Miss Halstead. Sometimes the women stole clothing from each other and from the officers of the institution.

Miss Mary Rebecca Moore, Superintendent of the reformatory, presented records to show that Dr. Diedling's report was based on a brief visit, and from statements of several of the worst offenders among 460 women under her care. One of these girls, she said, had attacked the matrons, and had a knife and hammer concealed in her room. Another was a troublemaker, who led the inmates in revolt, obtained tobacco from passersby, and smoked cigarettes in the cellar and dormitories.

After President James Wood of the Board of Managers had cross-examined Miss Halstead without shaking her testimony, she admitted to Dr. Diedling that there was no system of segregation to prevent the spread of disease, and that no systematic effort was made to provide medical treatment to improve the condition of girls affected with hysteria and other nervous troubles.

After Miss Moore had cited the cases of a number of the "hard characters" in the institution, she admitted to President Stewart of the Board of Charities that she could not say what the fault was in the corrective measures that had failed to bring the reformation hoped for.

The Board of Charities announced that they would order a physical and mental examination of the inmates by competent physicians and alienists.

Dr. Diedling said he would show that the money given to the institution was being wasted, and that little human good was being accomplished by the present management. He said:

"An appropriation of $128,500 was made for the last fiscal year. A special appropriation of $414,000 was also made for construction of seven detached cottages, which would mean an expense of $6,500 a year for each inmate thus provided for. Instead of this burden on the taxpayers there should be one general building with a single operating plant. In fact the institution should be made self-supporting by farm work and other industries. In one year all that was produced was $168 worth of fancy work. They are kept in continual idleness. I want workrooms built for them to earn their support."

MORE NEW HAVEN PLEAS.

Baker, Skinner, and Elton Say They Are Immune.

Three more of the twenty-one Directors of the New Haven Railroad who were indicted for having conspired to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England, entered pleas of immunity yesterday. They were George F. Baker, William Skinner, and James S. Elton. Each had testified concerning the railroad before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

John L. Billard, E. D. Robbins, and T. De Witt Cuyler have put in similar pleas, and argument on all six of them will be heard by Judge Rudkin in the Federal District Court on Monday.

ALIEN LABOR LAW MIGHT BRING CHAOS

Its Enforcement Would Stop All Subway Work, Conway Tells the Court.

ARGUMENT IN TEST CASE

Counsel Urge That Temporary Injunction Be Continued and Attack Law's Constitutionality.

In arguing yesterday before Justice Newburger in the Supreme Court the taxpayer's action brought by William E. Heim concerning the employment of alien labor on the subway, ex-Lieut. Gov. Conway laid special stress upon the importance of the matter to the city, and asked the court whatever action it might take to continue the temporary injunction until final determination of the case.

The Public Service Commission is under a temporary injunction restraining it from forfeiting any contracts or from refusing payment on any contract on account of the employment of aliens until the constitutionality of the law concerning their employment has been tested.

"We may find ourselves face to face with the fact that the city has laid out and provided for the paying out of hundreds of millions on contracts which have been already awarded," Mr. Conway argued.

"Work on them has progressed to a certain point, but now if the law is enforced everything must stop. Your Honor will see what a chaotic state would be the result. So I ask that if there be any doubt as to the constitutionality of the law or contracts that the temporary injunction be continued until the matter can be settled finally."

Mr. Conway attacked the constitutionality of the alien clauses of the Labor law and argued that the State laws and contracts violated the Constitution in that they directed that a preference on public contracts should be given to citizens of New York State, and that they traversed the provisions of the treaties with certain foreign countries and with those which enjoyed the benefit of the "most favored nation" clause.

Edward M. Grout, who represented the General Contractors' Association, as well as several individual contracting concerns, then addressed the Court, pointing out the great importance of the question at issue. It affected not only the present subway contracts, but all other contracts in which public bodies were engaged, and would influence those to be signed in the future as well as those now existing.

George S. Coleman, counsel of the Public Service Commission, took up the defense of the law. He denied that it was possible to apply to the particular case of the subway the provisions of the Federal Constitution against discrimination between the citizens of several States.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, counsel for John Gill, the business agent of the Bricklayers' Union, is prepared to file with the court affidavits to show that arguments based on the necessity of the employment of aliens on public works do not take into account the number of American citizens now out of work.

WOULD SUSPEND LABOR LAW

Gov. Walsh Wants Massachusetts to Profit from War Orders.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Gov. Walsh said today that he would urge the incoming Legislature to enact an emergency labor law which would make it possible temporarily to suspend sections of the labor laws of the State so that factory work on orders due to the European war might be expedited. Legislation such as the new child labor law, the overtime act, and the fifty-four-hour law would be affected by the proposed measure. At a conference of the State Board of Labor and Industries Gov. Walsh said today:

"Massachusetts is losing business that it might get from Europe at this time because the manufacturers cannot make the deliveries requested, and the laws are so stringent that overtime work is not permitted. Something ought to be done to give these workers and the manufacturers an opportunity to operate an extra hour a day to pay for long idleness. With a commission empowered to meet these conditions, Massachusetts would be enabled to take advantage of such wastes of prosperity."

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OWNERSHIP DEBATE IN CIVIC FEDERATION

Union Men Oppose Government Operation at Opening of National Convention.

WAR IMMIGRATION FEARED

Seth Low Says Europe Probably Will Want to Send Weaklings Here After Conflict.

With representatives of trade unions opposing Government ownership on the grounds that the Government "was the shabbiest of all employers," and Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, championing the principle, the members of the National Civic Federation listened to a five-hour debate at the afternoon session of the federation in the Hotel Astor yesterday.

While Commissioner Howe advocated municipal ownership, F. R. G. Gordon, a member of a shoemakers' union at Haverhill, Mass., spoke against it. Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks took a middle ground in which he advocated the searching of each specific problem presented for its basic facts.

"Take this case of the parcel post," Prof. Jenks said. "Here we have the Government carrying parcels cheaper than the express companies, but we get no data whatever as to whether the actual cost to the Government for delivering this service is less than the cost to the express companies. It does not seem improbable that the difference in charges between the two services is made up by the low rates forced upon the railroads against their will, or by shifting the burden upon other branches of the Post Office service or upon the taxpayers.

"On this whole field of Governmental activity no principles have been definitely established on a fact basis. A brief investigation made some time ago with the aid of some hundreds of shippers as to the relative efficiency in many directions of handling express and parcel post matter, showed that, although the parcel post had the advantage in cheapness, in all other particulars—speed, convenience in pick-up and delivery, care in transit, cost of insurance, tracing of lost packages, adjustment of claims—the express companies had the advantage.

Wants Comparison of Cost.

"We need idential systems of cost accounting so that we may judge between the private enterprise and the same enterprise under Government control. On the basis of present meagre knowledge I am opposed to the State doing some of these things."

Mr. Howe based his belief in municipal ownership upon his political experience.

"It wasn't the proofs of figures that converted me," he said, "and figures could not win me away. I was converted when I sat in a City Council chamber and saw the lobbyists of the public service corporations there. And when I went to the legislative hall I met the same lobbyists there again. Why was it we didn't have to meet the problem of the corruption of our lawmaking bodies by the shoe manufacturers instead of the street railroad men? Why, it was simply because we had franchises to give out, worth $60,000,000 in just plain franchise value. If our public officials held to these franchises the people were in the $60,000,000 in franchise value, and if the public officials let go, then those who sent the lobbyists would be in that much."

At the afternoon session Samuel Gompers presided. Among those present were Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. August Belmont, John Hays Hammond, William R. Wilcox, and A. W. Clarke of Schenectady.

The morning session opened a three-day convention of the federation. Seth Low presided.

Immigration After War.

The European nations after the war, Mr. Low said, probably would want to keep all their able-bodied men at home and for the same reason would want to get rid of their weaklings. He urged for this reason special watchfulness over immigration and added:

"In my report a year ago I called the attention of the federation to the fact that in Germany, where the railroads are publicly owned, the rates charged for freight are approximately double those prevailing in the Eastern district of this country, while the rates charged passengers—taking all classes together—are about one-half those prevailing in the same district here. The same policy is found wherever the railroads are owned by the State. Since then the Interstate Commerce Commission has declined to grant the petition of the Eastern railroads for an advance in freight rates of 5 per cent., except in a very modified form, while, on the contrary, the commission has advised these railroads to advance their passenger rates.

"It is true that the Interstate Commerce Commission is now reconsidering, upon the petition of the railroads, its decision denying for the most part the application of the railroads for an increase of 5 per cent. in freight rates, but, even if this reconsideration results favorably to the roads, the policy of the Interstate Commerce Commission in declining an advance in freight rates and in advising the advance of passenger rates, stands out in marked contrast to the policy of all countries where the railroads are publicly owned."

Vincent Astor, Chairman of the committee which made a nation-wide inquiry into the effectiveness of the food and drug law, submitted a report in writing, although he was not present personally.

NEEDS $10,000 A YEAR.

Mrs. Ducas Tells Court Why $6,000 Is Inadequate.

Mrs. Rachel N. Ducas, who is suing to have an agreement she made with her husband in 1906 set aside because she cannot live on $6,000 a year, resumed her testimony yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Blanchard. Her husband, Benjamin P. Ducas, is the head of a big chemical concern and has an income, his wife says, of more than $60,000 a year.

"My own expenses," said Mrs. Ducas, "are $7,000 a year and those of my son are $3,000."

Mrs. Ducas said lodgings cost $1,068, food $730, electricity for cooking $108, insurance $60, income tax $60, music $250, maid $560, clothes $2,000, doctors $300, specialists $500, trips $300, telephone $90, and incidentals $100. The expense account she submitted, including the items enumerated and a few others, totaled $7,201.

Mrs. Ducas said she was in debt, owing her maid two months' wages, besides $181 due her son's tutor; $100 to her dentist and doctor, $1,400 to her hotel, and $6,000 to her sister, who is the wife of a Paris maker of gowns.

"All of the trouble between me and my husband," said Mrs. Ducas, "grew out of the bills I used to contract."

The hearing will be continued.

MURPHY LOSES SALARY SUIT

Tammany Leader's Nephew Alleged City Owed Him $700.

John J. Murphy, nephew of Tammany Chief Charles F. Murphy, will not be able to compel Controller Prendergast to pay him salary amounting to about $700 as a clerk to Supreme Court Justice Gerard for the period dating from the time the Justice's resignation to become Ambassador to Germany to the time Murphy became actively employed as clerk to Supreme Court Justice Weeks, according to the decision of the Appellate Division yesterday.

The court decided that Murphy was appointed and assigned to Justice Gerard to render personal services, and that his duties ended when the Justice left the bench.

ACCUSES CHICAGO POLICE.

Three to be Indicted on Clairvoyant Swindler's Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Barney Bertsche told the Grand Jury today all he knew about police bribery. In the presence of the Grand Jury the convicted swindler named Capt. John J. Halpin, Lieut. John M. Tobin, and Detective Sergt. William Egan as men who shared in his clairvoyant ring profits, which were as much as $12,000 a month.

Bertsche told the Grand Jury that he had turned informer because "they tried to close my mouth with guns that day in Randolph Street." Detective Sergt. Egan figured in the revolver fight to which he referred.

With the conclusion of Bertsche's testimony State's Attorney Hoyne announced that the case was complete. Nine indictments naming the three accused policemen will be returned tomorrow, according to the Grand Jury plans.

Bertsche, who long has been known as a "go-between" for the police, told of his work for fifteen years. His story corroborated the confession of Frank Ryan, known as the "Clairvoyant King." The books of the so-called clairvoyant trust gave the Grand Jurors an idea of the swindlers' profits in which the policemen are accused of sharing. Gross receipts from one "store" were shown to be nearly $40,000 for six months.

"Bertsche's story was first told me four weeks ago," said Mr. Hoyne. "It is the most astounding thing I have heard in years. He has been dealing with the police for years, and what he told the present Grand Jury is only a small part of all he has to say. The next Grand Jury will hear more and I expect further indictments."

At Police Headquarters it was said yesterday that there was no record of the sending of two detectives to Chicago to arrest Frank Ryan, who, in a confession made there on Friday, said that in addition to paying the Chicago police for protecting a syndicate of clairvoyants, he had paid a bribe of $2,900 to two New York detectives in 1911 to avoid arrest on the charge of jumping bail of $2,500.

The records at Police Headquarters showed that Ryan had been arrested on May 11, 1911, at the request of the police of Bridgeport, Conn. Ryan asserted on Thursday that he had prevailed upon the police in this city to have a minor charge of crime in this city trumped up against him and that he had jumped bail of $2,500 on the New York charge.

WOMEN ADMIT THEFTS.

Three Caught Shoplifting in Broadway Store Plead Guilty.

Three well-dressed young women pleaded guilty to shoplifting and were held in $1,000 bail each by Magistrate Barlow in Yorkville Court yesterday for trial in Special Sessions. They said they were Mary Green, 27 years, of 260 Dean Street, Brooklyn; Minnie Cossar, 28 years, of 492 State Street, Brooklyn, and Ethel Turnbull, 20, of 281 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

They all said these addresses were only temporary. Mary Green said she was the wife of a prominent Buffalo lawyer, but she later denied this. Lillian O'Keefe, a detective in a Broadway department store, said that she had found stolen silk hose, gloves, bloomers, silk gowns, and other articles in the suitcase carried by Ethel Turnbull, while the others were carrying stolen muffs.

CITY ENTERTAINS OHIO BOY FARMERS

State Sends 1,000 Prize-Winning Youngsters Here to See the Sights.

GREETED BY MAYOR MITCHEL

Seth Low Tells Them They Came from a State That Also Grew Many New York Politicians.

Three brass bands, one of them made up of girls, stirred the Waldorf-Astoria guests at an unusually early hour yesterday morning. In the wake of the bands swarmed more than 1,000 boys and girls and many proud fathers and mothers, who had just arrived from Ohio, on four special trains on the Pennsylvania.

These boys and girls, who were the guests of the city and of the Chamber of Commerce, won distinction in Ohio for raising the greatest number of bushels of corn to an acre and for baking the best pies and cakes and bread in the world.

In the morning the prize winners walked up Fifth Avenue, and went to the Bronx Zoo. Shortly after noon they were received in front of the City Hall by Mayor Mitchel, Seth Low, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and other city officials. Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith was their official guide. Mayor Mitchel congratulated the corn champions for what they did for Ohio and the whole country. Mr. Low got many laughs from the boys and girls when he told them that there was more politics to the square inch in Ohio than in all other States put together. He reminded them that former Mayor Strong had come from Ohio, and he guessed that there must be about 45,000 Ohioans on the city payroll.

The parade to the Municipal Ferry at the Battery, where the visitors embarked for a harbor trip, was headed by Congressman-elect J. E. Russell of Sidney, Ohio, the first Republican to be elected from his district in sixty years. A. P. Sandles, Secretary of Agriculture of the State of Ohio, and T. P. Riddle, a prominent grain man of Lima, Ohio. Near them walked Arnett P. Rose, 17 years old, the champion of the champion corn growers of Ohio.

"Raising corn is just like raising children, I suppose," said Rose. "You've got to nurse it along."

The young farmer said that he and his father, Grant Rose, had a farm of 100 acres near Lima, Ohio. Young Rose ploughed one acre of the ground, rolled and harrowed it, and sowed the seed.

"I want in for winning," he said. "You know I won the State prize last year with 131.7 bushels of shelled corn for an acre, but I only got to go to Washington. I determined to go to New York this time and I tried hard. When the judges weighed my corn I was happy. This time I got 158 bushels and 47 pounds from that one acre. My nearest competitor, Merrill May of Auglaize County, got 143 bushels."

Mr. Sandles, who started the corn boys' tours in Ohio many years ago and was responsible for this trip, said that he would not favor the trips if they did not have the effect of increasing the yield of corn in Ohio.

"These boys saw the President of the United States on Wednesday, and he shook each one of them by the hand," said Mr. Sandles. "That will have its effect. These boys can't help going back now with a determination to raise more corn. It is good to see President Wilson and Mayor Mitchel and other public men take interest in these boys. I have long ago ascertained that the farmers' best friends are not farmers but big spirited men who realize what economic conditions are staring us in the face.

"The high cost of living is not an accident. How long can we stand that kind of a drift. Everybody outside of a cemetery should be interested in agriculture, but the people of the cities should be most interested, for they pay the freight bills. Only 8 per cent. of the nation's food comes from the sea. The rest comes from the soil. In fifty years the population will be 200,000,000. We are not now producing enough to feed anywhere near that number. If we don't get busy we'll have hungry people at our doors."

The ferry boat when it got outside of the harbor, began to rock. The boys from the cornfields, it was noticed, began to reel and it was decided to turn back. Luncheon was served aboard in individual boxes. The trip ended with a trip up the Hudson. Great interest was shown in the German liners interned in their docks in Hoboken.

After landing at West Forty-second Street the delegation marched to the Hotel Martinique for dinner and went to the Hippodrome in the evening. They start home today.

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RADICAL REDUCTIONS!!!

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For Men and Young Men — **$14.50** — Ready to Wear

BALMACAANS in a wide variety, including Tartan Plaids, Glen Urquharts and smart Scotch Mixtures. IN OVERCOATS—Black and Gray Kerseys, Gray Shetlands, Brown, Blue and Oxford Chinchillas. AND IN SUITS, Tartan Plaids, Overplaids, Glen Urquharts, Pencil Stripes, Gray Cassimeres and Scotch Mixtures.

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IN OVERCOATS—Single and double-breasted, form-fitting, Black and Oxford, velvet piped or plain, Chesterfield Coats and heavy Storm Ulsters. IN BALMACAANS—Scotch Mixtures, Heavy Overplaids, Tartan Plaids and Velvet Collar Chinchillas. IN SUITS—Glen Urquharts, Tartan Plaids, Blues, Grays and Pencil Stripes, with braided edges.

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Superbly styled, splendidly tailored and handsomely finished. AMONG THE OVERCOATS, this season's extremely smart form-fitting coats, with 3 buttons, one or two to button; Chinchillas, Black and Gray Kerseys and Thibets. IN SUITS—Some of this season's choicest products; Gray Stripes, Shadow Stripes, Donegal Tweeds and English Worsteds.

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BEADED OPERA BAGS—	Formerly $8.50	Now	4.50
REAL LACE SCARFS—	Formerly $45.00	Now	31.50
REAL LACE SETS—	Formerly $3.25	Now	2.00
BEADED SCARFS—	Formerly $23.50	Now	16.50
SILK UMBRELLAS—	Formerly $4.00	Now	2.95
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PURE SILK SWEATERS—	Formerly $27.50	Now	25.00
PURE WOOL SWEATERS—	Formerly $7.50	Now	6.75
QUILTED SILK VESTS—	Formerly $4.50	Now	3.95
FINE LEATHER HAND BAGS—	Formerly $5.00	Now	3.50
QUILTED SILK ROBES—	Formerly $11.50	Now	7.50
ZANANA SILK ROBES—	Formerly $25.00	Now	19.75
FINE SILK PETTICOATS—	Formerly $3.50	Now	2.95
SILK MANDARINS—	Formerly $35.00	Now	25.00

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FINE LEATHER TRAVELING BAGS—	Formerly $7.50	Now	5.50
FINE LEATHER SUIT CASES—	Formerly $7.50	Now	5.50
TAN CAPE GLOVES—	Formerly $1.50	Now	1.25
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SILK UMBRELLAS—	Formerly $4.50 to $6.00	Now	3.50
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WALKING STICKS—	Formerly $1.50, $2.00	Now	1.00
WALKING STICKS—	Formerly $1.00, $1.50	Now	75c
SILK NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—	Formerly $4.50	Now	2.90
FLANNEL SHIRTS—	Formerly $2.50	Now	1.45
MERCERIZED MADRAS PAJAMAS—	Formerly $2.50	Now	1.45
VIYELLA FLANNEL PAJAMAS—	Formerly $8.50	Now	4.95
BLANKET BATH ROBES—	Formerly $4.50	Now	2.95
BLANKET BATH ROBES—	Formerly $6.50	Now	4.25
HOUSE GOWNS—	Formerly $16.50	Now	9.75
SILK AND WOOL HALF HOSE—	Formerly 50c	Now	35c
FINEST SILK NECKWEAR—	Formerly $1.50, $2.00	Now	1.00
NOVELTY SILK NECKWEAR—	Formerly $1.00	Now	50c
SILK KNITTED DRESS MUFFLERS—	Formerly $7.00	Now	5.00
OVERCOATS—	Formerly $19.50 to $24.00	Now	13.50
OVERCOATS—	Formerly $35.00	Now	24.00

Three Groups of **Dainty Blouses**
Charming for Xmas Gifts

2.95 *Formerly $4.00*
CREPE DE CHINE—Embroidered and hemstitched.
LACE—Satin trimmed; new cape model.
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CHIFFON—High and low neck models.

8.50 *Formerly $10.75*
CHIFFON—Lace trimmed contrasting vestee, silk girdle.
GEORGETTE CREPE—Hemstitched and lace trimmed.
LACE—High and low neck models, silk trimmed.

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CARACUL MUFFS—	Formerly $10.00	7.00
PERSIAN PAW NECK PIECES—	Formerly $10.00	6.75
PERSIAN PAW MUFFS—	Formerly $10.00	7.00
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2 NAINSOOK—	Formerly $3.00	2.00

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12 LONG—	Formerly 85c	60c
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2 WHITE CREPE DE CHINE—	Formerly $13.50	10.50
3 BLACK CREPE DE CHINE—	Formerly $19.50	15.00
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TAN CAPE GLACE—P. X. M. seams; 1 clasp.
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Formerly 40c pair (3 prs. for 80c; 6 prs. for 1.50) Pair **29c**

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PURE THREAD BLACK SILK—Desirable weight; very lustrous; double silk garter tops.
Formerly $1.25 pair (3 prs. for 2.30; 6 prs. for 4.50) Pair **79c**

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Formerly $1.50 pair (3 prs. for 2.45; 6 prs. for 4.75) Pair **85c**

PURE THREAD SILK—Desirable weight; black with fancy colored tops.
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Silk and Wool Half Hose
The surplus of our wholesale added to our large retail stock of these most popular light and medium weight Winter Half Hose. Plain colors, two toned ribbed colorings and new mottled yarn effects. *Formerly 50c pair.*
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Formerly 30c pair (3 prs. for 80c; 6 prs. for 1.10) Pair **23c**

FINE RIBBED COTTON—Heavy weight, Maco yarn; black only.
Formerly 30c pair (3 prs. for 80c; 6 prs. for 1.10) Pair **23c**

SILK LISLE—Medium weight; very lustrous; black or white.
Formerly 30c pair (3 prs. for 80c; 6 prs. for 1.10) Pair **23c**

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Formerly 45c pair (3 prs. for 95c; 6 prs. for 1.85) Pair **33c**

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BALDNESS deficient, prematurely gray hair, and seborrhoea successfully treated by Phototherapy. 87 illust. by Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Translated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Muller.

FINDS BRIBE TRAIL IN CORONERS' OFFICE

Wallstein Says Physicians Tried to Extort Money from Insurance Companies.

WANTS RECORDS PRODUCED

Asks Hasbrouck's Aid in Compelling Travelers' Company to Produce Its Files.

Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein sent a letter yesterday to Frank Hasbrouck, State Superintendent of Insurance, asking him to take steps to compel the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, which has offices in this city, to supply him with information concerning negotiations its agents are alleged to have had with officials of the Coroners' office.

The Commissioner wrote that he had been informed of at least two cases in which a Coronor's physician had attempted to extort money from the company in return for information to which the company was entitled without remuneration. He asserted that the insurance company had withheld its records.

From the text of the letter it was apparent that Mr. Wallstein was incensed by the attitude of some of the insurance companies toward his investigation of the Coroners' system, and that much more information of an interesting nature about cases in which the Coroners and insurance companies were involved might be expected. In this connection the last paragraph of the letter was considered especially significant. It read:

Should other cases arise in connection with insurance corporations domiciled in this State, or elsewhere, I trust that I may have your continued assistance.

After referring to the purposes of his investigation, Mr. Wallstein said:

I desire particularly to direct your attention to the failure on the part of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford to afford co-operation in this investigation, and to request that, as Superintendent of Insurance, you take such steps as may be within your power to compel that company to facilitate my investigation.

Demand Cash from Company.

Prior to July 17, 1914, I had received information to the effect that in connection with two cases, one of which fell within the jurisdiction of the Queens County Coroners and the other of which fell within the jurisdiction of the New York County Coroners, physicians then representing the Travelers' Insurance Company, investigating those cases for that company, were informed in effect by the Coroner's physician in charge of each of the cases that certain information to which the insurance company was entitled could be obtained only upon the payment of money.

Commissioner Wallstein said that on July 17 one of his associates wrote to the chief adjuster of the company asking full particulars of the cases mentioned. In reply the insurance company wrote that "upon careful consideration of the matter involved we do not deem it advisable to attempt investigation into the cases referred to by you wherein Dr. —— and Dr. —— were approached by the Coroner in an attempt to sell information."

On Aug. 18 Mr. Wallstein, in a letter to Sylvester C. Dunham, President of the company at Hartford, Conn., renewed the request for information. Two days later he received a letter in which the writer said that the information could not be given because the statement of the cases was indefinite. The suggestion was included that the doctors mentioned were in New York and would probably furnish the information. Mr. Wallstein's letter continues:

On the following day, one of the physicians named, who it will be remembered represented the company in the investigation of one of these cases, was a witness before me under subpoena, and on Aug. 24, 1914, the other, who acted in a similar capacity in connection with the other case, was likewise a witness before me. Both of these gentlemen gave testimony which tended to sustain the information which previously had reached me, but some of the facts concerning which they testified were such as were only within the personal knowledge of Messrs. C. D. Whitney and Frank D. Chinnock, who were and still are connected with the New York office of the Travelers' Insurance Company. In addition, one of these physicians outlined to me a third case occurring in Brooklyn in which the action of the Coroner's physician appeared irregular.

As a result, however, of the testimony of these two physicians, I was enabled to identify two of the cases, in one instance by the exact name and date, and in the other instance by the surname and by the approximate date.

Asked for the Files.

Mr. Whitney and Mr. Chinnock were called before Mr. Wallstein on Dec. 2, the letter stated, and said that they were unable to testify as to the facts in the cases unless they had before them the company's files showing the investigations which had been made, and which could be procured only by application to the home office at Hartford. On the same day, the Commissioner said, he wrote to the company at Hartford specifying one case by full name and date of death and another by surname, approximate date of death, and place of death. He outlined the testimony of Messrs. Whitney and Chinnock and asked that the files be forwarded to Mr. Whitney or the New York office. His letter continued:

In reply to this last letter, I am in receipt of a letter from the Travelers' Insurance Company under date of Dec. 3, stating among other things that "in neither file do we find anything which would be helpful in any way to the investigation which you are conducting." There was no statement that the files had been or would be forwarded to Mr. Whitney, and the obvious intimation of the company's last letter to me is that they will not forward the files by reason of their conclusion that there was nothing therein "which would be helpful in any way to the investigation" which I am conducting.

The company's officials and files at Hartford are, of course, beyond the reach of subpoena issued by this commission. In this situation I must appeal to you to render such assistance as you can through the interstate comity, which I understand exists between the various Superintendents of Insurance, if by no other means, to compel the production of the company's files in relation to these cases within the jurisdiction of this commission.

The letter was received late yesterday at the Superintendent's New York office, 165 Broadway, by Deputy Superintendent of Insurance James J. Hoey. He said it would be brought to the attention of Mr. Hasbrouck this morning.

"The Superintendent," he said, "has the power to compel the company to produce the evidence whenever he thinks it proper or necessary," said Mr. Hoey, "whether the papers are on file in this city or Hartford."

When the inquiry was continued yesterday Commissioner Wallstein cited four cases in which it was brought out that persons had escaped prosecution, although suspicious circumstances were involved. The hearing will be continued Monday morning.

PASS ANTI-ALIEN BILL.

Panama Assembly Would Prohibit Criticism by Foreigners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Dec. 4.—The law regarding foreigners has been passed by the National Assembly.

The law regarding foreigners gives free entrance to Chinese, Syrians, and Turks. It forbids foreigners of any nationality to mix in politics and allows the Chief Executive to expel naturalized foreigners who attack public authorities or institutions through the press, or by other means.

The bill was opposed bitterly by the leading paper of Panama, which declared that it deprived naturalized Panamanians and foreigners of the right of free speech and was absolutely unconstitutional.

Monteverde Left $64,008.10.

Frank Monteverde, for years one of the most prominent anti-Cassidy leaders of Queens, who died at Elmhurst on Oct. 18, 1913, left $55,210 in real estate $15,610 in personal property and debts of $4,811.50 according to appraisal filed in Queens County yesterday. He died intestate and the property has been divided between his widow and daughter, Mrs. Helen V. Hinkel and Miss Helen Dolores Monteverde.

SULLIVAN INDICTED ON 3 NEW CHARGES

Action Follows Brooklyn Grand Jury's Investigation of Convict Banker's Affairs.

MAY GET A LIFE TERM

Missing Assets of the Union Bank Sought—Four Other Charges Now Pending.

David A. Sullivan, the Brooklyn banker, whose life as a convict in Sing Sing prison was relieved of the usual jail monotony by opportunities for auto rides, and realizing money on business investments, was indicted three times yesterday by the Kings County Grand Jury. One of the indictments charges him with grand larceny in the first degree, and the other two indictments charge him with grand larceny in the second degree. Upon conviction of either of the first two charges he faces another term in prison of from ten to twenty years.

As Sullivan is now nearing the end of his minimum term in Sing Sing, which expires next February, District Attorney Cropsey had not made up his mind when he would move for his trial on any one of the new indictments. The Board of Parole has yet to act on the question of releasing Sullivan from jail at the end of his minimum term or compelling him to serve out an additional two years and three months, the maximum sentence imposed on him when he was convicted of grand larceny in January, 1913, for stealing $20,000 on a promissory note from the Mechanics and Traders Bank while President of the bank.

Mr. Cropsey expressed the opinion that there was no legal obstacle to trying Sullivan at once without waiting for his release from prison. It was understood, however, that he would take no steps in this direction until the Board of Parole announces its decision on Sullivan's release. Mr. Cropsey said yesterday that he would bring Sullivan down from Sing Sing next week on a writ to plead.

The new charges of grand larceny in yesterday's indictments against Sullivan were found by the Kings County October Grand Jury, which was continued during November to investigate the Brooklyn banker's financial affairs. Evidence produced before the jury showed that Sullivan had received unusual favors while serving a sentence at hard labor in Sing Sing. Information about his business activities obtained by the District Attorney disclosed his friendly relations with Warden McCormick and subsequently led to the removal of the Warden.

The chief purpose of the Grand Jury inquiry was to find out where missing assets of the Union Bank were concealed. As this institution was the successor of the old Mechanics and Traders Bank, most of the assets of this bank became the property of the Union Bank. It was discovered six months ago that Sullivan had retained a bond mortgage on a synagogue in East New York, which was part of the assets of the Mechanics and Traders Bank, and had collected payments on this mortgage while a prisoner in Sing Sing.

The first indictment, by charging Sullivan with grand larceny in the first degree, deals with this mortgage. The indictment charges that on Nov. 3, 1913, Sullivan stole from the Union Bank a bond mortgage made by Simon Fier to Max and Benjamin Cohen, dated Sept. 15, 1906, for $2,500. The mortgage touches the property of the Christopher Street Synagogue in East New York. It had been transferred by Sullivan to the Joralemon Security Company, a dummy corporation for the Union Bank. It was later discovered that this mortgage was not in possession of the security company, and when the District Attorney learned that Sullivan had it and was collecting payments on it while in Sing Sing an inquiry into Sullivan's business affairs followed.

The second indictment against Sullivan, charging him with grand larceny in the second degree, accuses him of the theft of $65.75 on March 30. An additional count in this indictment charges him with being a second offender. The third indictment accuses him of stealing $30.50 on Jan. 15, 1913, shortly before he was sent to prison, but does not charge him with being a second offender.

On the backs of the indictments are the names of sixty witnesses, including Louise D. Burkhardt, John J. Malloy, Assistant Superintendent of Industries in Sing Sing Prison; David A. Sullivan, Jr., son of the convicted bank President, and Charles H. Hyde, former City Chamberlain.

The indictments were handed up to County Judge Roy and the court took the occasion to commend the jurors and District Attorney Cropsey for their work.

Besides the indictments found against Sullivan yesterday there are four others pending. If the Brooklyn banker is convicted on all these indictments he could be sentenced to prison terms that would keep him in jail for the rest of his life.

PLEA FOR SCHOOL LECTURES

Public Hearing to be Had on Aldermen's Cut in Appropriation.

A public hearing is to be held next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock when the action of the Board of Aldermen in cutting in half the appropriation of $148,000 made by the Board of Estimate for public lectures is to be discussed. This department of the Board of Education, of which Dr. Henry M. Leipziger is supervisor, has received no increase in more than ten years, and is receiving for 1915 less than was granted in 1903.

The public lectures have been planned for the education of the adult. Through this medium some of the best teachers and lecturers of this country have been heard. The attendance during the months of October and November last was 75,000 more than the same period last year.

Dr. Leipziger himself says it would be wrong to cripple such "an instrument for culture and good citizenship." The total cost of conducting this department, he points out, is infinitesimal when compared with the amount of good done.

MASS AFTER SUICIDE DENIED

No Requiems for Soul of Julius Scharmann, Brewer.

A requiem mass was denied yesterday for the soul of Julius Scharmann, brewer, who committed suicide by shooting, at his home, 101 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn. Scharmann was formerly President of the Brooklyn Catholic Club, and his family and friends endeavored to have the mass said in the Church of St. John the Baptist. A petition for this special dispensation was denied yesterday by Auxiliary Bishop George W. Mundelein, and the funeral services were held at 2:30 P. M. Burial was in St. John's Cemetery in the presence of the immediate family and a few friends.

Mrs. Scharmann issued an emphatic denial of a report that her husband took his life because she was planning to go back to the stage. Before her marriage she was known on the stage as Kathleen Barry.

"There was never a quarrel between us. We always lived happily, and there was no cause for his act unless it was that he was temporarily unbalanced," she said with tears in her eyes.

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MARQUARD JUMPS TO BROOKLYN FEDERALS

Pitcher Signs Affidavit That He Is Not Under Contract to the Giants.

"Rube" Marquard, for the past six years a member of the Giants, yesterday noon hopped over to the Federal League and signed a contract with the Brooklyn Club. The announcement was made by Robert B. Ward, President of the Brooklyn Federal League Club. This is the third raid which the Federals have made on organized baseball in the past few days, "Eddie" Plank of the Athletics being the first to cast his fortunes with the independent league on Wednesday, and Walter Johnson of the Senators placing his name to a Federal contract on Thursday.

According to the statement of John M. Ward he received a telephone call from "Rube" on Wednesday asking if he might have an interview, and intimating that he was ready to go to the Federals. He saw Mr. Ward and talked the matter over with him, but was told to go home and think about it. Yesterday noon Marquard came to the Federal League office, satisfactory terms were agreed upon, and the contract signed. The former Giant also gave an affidavit that he was not under contract to the Giants, and received advance money from Mr. Ward. No details of the contract were made public, but it is considered unlikely that it would call for less than the $8,000 which, it is said, he was receiving from the Giants.

Marquard's defection is supposed to have been inspired by the fact that he feared he was to be traded to another club. His record during the past season was not anything to boast of and his failure to live up to his pitching form of the two previous seasons undoubtedly figured largely in the loss of the pennant to the Giants.

Harry Hempstead, President of the New York club, is certain that Marquard will pitch for the Giants next season or remain out of baseball.

"There is absolutely no chance for Marquard to prove that he is under no legal obligation to remain with the New York club," declared Mr. Hempstead. "And if he has made an affidavit that he is free to do business with the Federals he lays himself open to a serious charge.

"Last Spring in Marlin I personally signed Marquard and several other players to three-year contracts. Later in the season, when the validity of the ten-day clause was questioned I was in Cincinnati with the team. Marquard was among those who signed new contracts with the ten-day clause eliminated. This contract covers the seasons of 1915 and 1916, and will hold in any court in any State. It is so strong that we cannot release him even if he was an absolute failure.

"We, therefore, hold a strong prior claim to this player. Both of his contracts with us are on file in Governor Tener's office. If he has obtained advance money from Mr. Ward, the Brooklyn club is just that much out, for the moment that he attempts to join another team we shall take the proper steps to restrain him from doing so."

Contrary to the affidavit of Marquard, the Giants consider that they still have a firm hold on the Federal recruit. Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants, in speaking of the reported jump, said:

"We have heard something about it, but we are not worrying. Marquard is bound to us under two contracts for the seasons of 1915 and 1916, and, furthermore, we have an option on his services for the first year of his new regular baseball agreement, which contains no ten days' notice of release clause. The other is a personal contract entered into between the National Exhibition Company and Marquard, covering the same period. This second contract was drawn up for the purpose of covering any loophole that might be discovered in the first papers.

"If Marquard has separated Mr. Ward from any advance money, as the story goes, it would be a good idea for Mr. Ward to get it back quickly, as there is little chance of him getting any return."

Since he joined the Giants' staff Marquard has shown both the shadow and the high lights of baseball. He came to the New York club in the Fall of 1908 from the Indianapolis club of the American Association. Eleven thousand dollars was the price paid for the lanky southpaw, and he came to be known as the "$11,000 beauty" the amount being the largest up to that time that had ever been paid for a minor league player. The title of "beauty" may have "jinxed" him. At any rate, it was 1911 before he could be called a topnotcher. In that year he was a prominent factor in the winning of the pennant.

The following season, however, was his best, his record run of nineteen straight victories being made in that year. There was no let-up in his pitching ability during the season of 1913, either, and he materially helped the Giants to win their third consecutive pennant. He was a hold-out that year, and was not signed until Nick Kinsella made a special trip to the Pacific Coast, where Marquard was appearing in vaudeville. This contract was to run for two years, but was withdrawn, and, according to the New York Club version, a three-year agreement took its place last Spring, this being of the ironbound type instead of the ten-day notice of release clause variety.

Marquard's failure this past season was by some attributed to the strain of the twenty-one-inning game with Pittsburgh, which he won by a 2-to-1 score. A few this contest he met with defeat in twelve consecutive games.

David L. Fultz, President of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, last night made the following statement:

"Information has reached me that Rube Marquard, in spite of the fact that he is under a binding contract with the New York Club for the season of 1915, has signed with the Brooklyn Federal League Club. The report is hard to believe, as I feel sure the Brooklyn people would not knowingly sign a player under these circumstances.

"If Marquard has done this he will unquestionably be expelled from the Baseball Players' Fraternity, as the Directors absolutely will not countenance any such disregard of their obligations by its members."

CHIFEDS RAISING MONEY.

Increase Capitalization of Club from $250,000 to $400,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Stockholders of the Chicago Feredal League Baseball Club met today after the announcement of the signing of Pitcher Walter Johnson yesterday and voted an increase of $150,000 in the stock of the club, raising its capitalization from $250,000 to $400,000.

It was announced that $100,000 of the new issue was subscribed in the first fifteen minutes by present share holders and that $50,000 of the stock would be put on the market in $100 shares, no one person to be allowed to buy more than ten shares.

Columbia to Grapple Y. M. C. A.

Columbia University's wrestling team opens its season tonight with a meet with the Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn at the Y. M. C. A. Building, Bond Street, Brooklyn. The Blue and White grapplers have been practising for six weeks under the coaching of H. Pendleton, who is also Captain of the team. Pendleton was the 175-pound intercollegiate champion last year, and is confident that his charges will win a majority of the bouts. The Y. M. C. A. boys are being coached this year by Carl Johnson, National 145-pound champion. Columbia's team will be: Passarella, 115; Meyer, 125; Shimmon, 135; Schwartz, 145; Montgomery, 158; Pendleton, 175, and Hewry, heavyweight.

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COULD NOT HOLD JOHNSON.

Lawyers Say That Washington Had No Claim on Pitcher.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—"The best legal talent in the country examined Walter Johnson's 1914 contract with the Washington American League team and advised us that the star pitcher was free to sign with any club he pleased for 1915," President Gilmore of the Federal League said today in reply to the threat of the Washington Club officials to appeal to the court to prevent Johnson from jumping to the Federals:

"We would prefer not to go to court about it, but if the Washington Club insists on spending money for litigation we will meet them. Johnson will play with the Chicago Federal League team next year and the year after, as his contract with us is legal and will stand every test."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Plans were under consideration by Manager Clark Griffith and other officials of the Washington American League Baseball Club here today for preventing Walter Johnson from carrying out the terms of the contract which he signed yesterday with the Chicago Federal League Club. The defection of Johnson would leave the Washington Club without a single veteran pitcher on its roster.

Johnson last year received $12,000 for his services to the Washington Club, and Manager Griffith claims that $2,500 of this sum was paid him as an option on his services for the coming season.

During his career here Johnson has been idolized by Washington fans. Last year he was honored with a "Johnson Day," and presented with a huge silver loving cup filled with money.

CRACK SWIMMERS IN POOL.

Season Opens Tonight with Meet at New York Athletic Club.

Indoor competitive swimming opens tonight at the New York Athletic Club, where a series of handicap swimming and diving contests will be held. The Mercury Foot organization has received entries from nearly every good swimmer in the metropolitan district, and interesting sport is promised for the opening races.

Three swimming races are on the programme, in addition to a fancy diving contest, which will be run off as a special handicap, with all contestants who have won titles in the past two years conceding 5 points allowance to their rivals. In this event Downes, Dunn, Spongsberg, Behrens, and McAleenan, who compose the best squad of amateur divers in the United States, will compete. Every one of these men has captured national or Olympic honors in their specialties.

Handicaps at fifty and 100 yards, and a relay race at 200 yards, each man to swim fifty yards, are the swimming events. The relay has aroused considerable interest among followers of the sport, for there is a good chance that a new record will be established to supplant the present national figures of 1 minute 45 seconds, which were put up in 1910 by the remarkable combination of Daniels, South, Trubenbach, and Nerich. If the New York first team swims up to form it should not have much difficulty surpassing this mark.

Almost a dozen swimmers will compete in the handicap races. Among them will be Hal Vollmer, Bud Goodwin, for fourteen years a champion; Nick Nerich, Jim Reilly, Wheatley, Mantell, Knecht, Ramme, Zimnock, and Culman.

ST. BART WINS DUAL MEET.

Take Home and Home Series from St. George's Club by 42 Points to 30

St. Bartholomew Club athletes easily captured the home and home dual meet with the representatives of the St. George's Club by capturing three of the four events staged in the former's East Forty-second Street gymnasium last night. At the conclusion of the first night's meet three weeks ago, St. George's Club led with a total of 19 points to their opponents 17. When the final tally was recorded last night it stood 42 to 30 in favor of St. Bartholomew. Charley Mundt, Charles Gorman, and John Hopkins contributed largely to their team's triumph by winning the short dash, the twelve-pound shot put and half mile run, respectively. M. Denecke of St. George's annexed first honors in the standing broad jump with a leap of 9 feet 4¾ inches, better by an inch than the performance of Dan Farrey of St. Bartholomew.

Mundt's victory in the short dash was the feature of the games. He was only the proverbial hair's breadth ahead of M. Denecke of the rival club at the finish. The half mile was a runaway event for Hopkins. Being familiar with the sharp turns at the small gym course, Hopkins gained much ground at these points and after leading from start to finish he won by fifteen yards from his clubmate, Frank Travers, with Louis Conrad of St. George's a close third. Gorman put the twelve-pound shot 39 feet 10¼ inches and won the event. Summary:

Hale-Mile Run.—Won by John Hopkins, St. Bartholomew Club; Frank Travers, St. Bartholomew Club, second; Louis Conrad, St. George's Club, third. Time—2:35 4-5.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot.—Won by Charles Gorman, St. Bartholomew Club, with 39 feet 10¼ inches; Johan Gadd, St. Bartholomew Club, second, with 39 feet 2½ inches; G. Meyer, St. George Club, third, with 36 feet 5¼ inches.

Short Dash. (20 yards.)—Won by Charles Mundt, St. Bartholomew Club; M. Denecke, St. George Club, second; C. Falk, St. Bartholomew Club, third. Time—0:03 4-5.

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by M. Denecke, St. George Club, with 9 feet 4¾ inches; Dan Farry, St. Bartholomew Club, second, with 9 feet 3⅝ inches; John Price, St. George Club, third, with 9 feet 1 inch.

FIGHT ON 'TWO-SPORT RULE.'

Smaller Universities Will Oppose It in Intercollegiate Conference.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The stricter faction of the Faculty representatives of the Intercollegiate Conference, or "big nine," will renew tomorrow its battle for the adoption of the "two-sport rule," a measure designed to limit the time a student spends on athletics by permitting his participation in only two sports.

Opposition may be strong against the rule, especially by the smaller universities, the athletic prowess of which would be seriously weakened by its adoption. But recently advocates of an even more radical measure, a "one-sport rule," declared that the latter stood a chance of ultimate adoption.

Cancelled Run to be Held.

At a meeting of the Games Committee of the evening and trade high schools, held yesterday, it was decided to reopen the entries for the cross-country run which was to have been held today but was cancelled because of lack of entries. The run will be held over the Brooklyn course at Prospect Park on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 3:30 o'clock.

The basket ball tournament was arranged, and there will be two classes, one a 120-pound and the other a heavyweight class. For both these contests prizes will be awarded. An indoor meet of all evening and trade schools will take place in either the Seventy-first or Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory on March 26. John S. Fitzpatrick was elected Chairman of the Games Committee, and M. A. Jones was chosen secretary at the annual election of officers, which took place yesterday.

Broadway's "Saturday Night."

The Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will stage three ten-round bouts tonight. The Zulu Kid, who recently gave Battling Levinsky a tough argument, will box Wild Bill Rooney of the Red Hook section. The featherweights Willie Jones and Tommy Houck of Philadelphia are scheduled, while Bobby Reynolds of Philadelphia and Harry Condon of Brooklyn will box a return match.

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JUNIOR HARRIERS IN CROSS-COUNTRY RUN

Field of Forty-two Will Compete Over New Course at Van Cortlandt Park.

One of the best fields of junior cross-country runners that ever competed in an Amateur Athletic Union championship will compete in the title race this afternoon over two circuits of the Van Cortlandt Park course, a total distance of about six and an eighth miles. Four clubs will be represented by full teams, and with the individual entrants the field will probably number about forty-two starters. John W. Overton, the Yale harrier, is expected to give the local stars a hard run for the championship. Among his opponents will be Arthur J. Fogel, the junior metropolitan champion of the Irish-American Athletic Club, who also represented the Irish-American Athletic Club on its winning senior metropolitan cross-country squad at Prospect Park two weeks ago.

Other likely candidates for the individual laurels are Russell Springsteen of the Yonkers Y. M. C. A., Nick Gianaopulos of the Millrose A. A., Stanley W. Root of the Mercury A. C., Philadelphia, the best cross-country runner in the Middle Atlantic district; Frank Zuna of the Irish-American A. C., Harry Biddle and Arthur Roth of the Mohawk A. C., the latter a former junior champion; George F. Kiely, F. Ruggerio, and J. Stack of the Bronx Church House. Most athletic followers expect the Irish-American Athletic Club team to repeat its triumphant performances in both metropolitan championships.

The race will start promptly at 3 o'clock from the Parade Grounds. The new Van Cortlandt course is laid out so that throughout the race the runners will be in full view of the thousands of spectators who will gather to witness the event. Many will prefer to view the race from the railroad crossing near Mosholu Avenue, where they will have a chance to see the runners take the water jump, and perhaps see some of the less seasoned harriers, who are unable to clear this thirteen-foot stream, take a dip in the water instead.

Douglas Mathewson, President of the Borough of the Bronx, and Park Commissioner Whittle have consented to act as honorary referees, and Alfred J. Lill, Jr., President of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, will come down from Boston to referee the event.

Ever since walking was placed on the Amateur Athletic Union championship list in 1907, the A. A. U. and clubs holding games have had great difficulty in securing a competent judge of walking. Many of the men who have volunteered their services in the past have refused to act in this capacity owing to the criticism heaped upon them by both the competitors and spectators.

Feeling that if these conditions were allowed to continue, the sport would be killed, Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the A. A. U. Championship Committee, has decided to try out a new plan to secure a competent judge for the junior indoor track and field championships of America, which are to be held at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, on the evening of Dec. 29, and to this end he has written a letter to all walkers eligible for these championships, asking them to submit to him the name of the man they consider the most competent judge of walking.

Mr. Rubien's letter was sent to the following walkers: James McSorley, Glencoe A. C.; John Morrison, Long Island A. C.; I. A. Davis, M. R. Schwartz, Samuel Schwartz, Irish-American A. C.; Joseph Burkhardt, Bronx Church House; Louis Herwig and J. E. Goldstein, unattached; K. F. Hearns, Pastime A. C., and William Plant, Long Island A. C. Walking has always caused more trouble than all of the other branches of sport over which the A. A. U. claims jurisdiction.

The threats of the Catholic Amateur Athletic League to fight the Amateur Athletic Union for the drastic action taken by the latter organization in terminating an alliance drawn up six years ago, are not even hinted at in a letter received yesterday by Secretary Rubien from Michael J. Slattery, President of the Catholic League. Slattery, in his letter, said:

Dear Sir: Your letter of Nov. 24 addressed to Mr. Weber, Secretary of the Catholic Amateur Athletic League of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, advising of the recent convention of the Amateur Athletic Union terminating the alliance which existed between the two organizations was handed to me for reply.

In acknowledging receipt of your communication, I beg to advise you that I have sent proper notification to all our registrars not to accept any further registrations, even though the alliance remains in effect until Dec. 24. I took this action so that no difficulty would arise out of any registration which might be issued during the thirty-day period.

I have addressed a letter to Mr. Lill, advising him of the outcome of our meeting held last Sunday and urged upon him the advisability of having the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union taking up the matter again with a view of restoring to our organization its alliance.

The Yale Alumni Association of Westchester County, which heretofore has devoted its efforts to promoting its membership, will this afternoon conduct a cross-country run for schools of Westchester County over the Van Cortlandt Park trail. The run will start at the conclusion of the Amateur Athletic Union Junior Championship. Four teams have been entered in the contest.

Entry blanks were issued yesterday for the annual athletic games of the Seventy-first Infantry N. G. N. Y. at the regiment armory in East Thirty-fourth Street on Dec. 31. Six open events and eleven contests closed to members of the Seventy-first Regiment comprise the programme. A one-mile relay, five-men teams, open to clubs, colleges, inter-settlement and church athletic league teams, will be the feature of the open races.

Renewal of the Futurity.

With the announcement of the Futurity for 1917, it is very evident that the Coney Island Jockey Club is not going out of business, whether their picturesque track at Sheepshead Bay is sold or not. The fact that there is $2,500 added indicates that the interest in this notable event of the turf is by no means dead. This amount will run up well into the thousands by the time the race is called. There have been years when the Futurity was worth $50,000, but since then the sport has undergone numerous changes and passed through many vicissitudes, but it is gradually recovering, and the announcement of the renewal of the old stakes is always pleasing to those interested in the turf. The entries will close on Jan. 2, 1915.

$50,000 Inheritance for Boxer Burns

It is reported in Jersey City that Frankie Burns, the pugilist, has inherited real estate in the South worth $50,000 from his uncle, John McCormack, a sporting man, who died recently in New Orleans. Burns is in the South with his wife.

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PENN GRADS UP IN ARMS.

Indignant Over Action of 'Varsity in Condemning Football Coach.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 4.—The unusual action of the majority of the University of Pennsylvania football players in voting against the retention of George H. Brooke as head coach next year and the stand taken by nearly all of the freshman team in expressing their "utmost confidence" in him, has complicated the athletic situation at the university to such an extent that no one will venture a prediction as to what is in store for the football squad next year.

Some of the old graduates are expressing indignation at what they term the precipitate action of the 'Varsity team, while others declare themselves as not surprised at the stand taken by the players in view of Pennsylvania's disastrous season.

The turn of affairs will be considered next week when the new football committee will be appointed after the annual meeting of the athletic association. Coach Brooke's contract has one year to run. He has stated that he will hold the athletic association to his contract as he does not want to quit a loser.

NICOL TO LEAVE PURDUE.

Coaching Dispute Ends with Resignation of Director of Athletics.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 5.—Hugh Nicol, who has been director of athletics at Purdue University for eight years, sent his resignation to the Athletic Board of Control late today. Three weeks ago Andy Smith, head football coach, and Pete Vaughn, basket-ball coach and assistant football coach, served notice on the athletic board that they would no longer serve under Nicol and tendered their resignations.

All efforts by the Purdue authorities to bring about a reconciliation between Nicol and his assistants failed, and so today Nicol resigned and will terminate his services at the university tomorrow. A meeting of the athletic board has been called for Dec. 7 when the question of a successor to Nicol will be taken up.

HARVARD TEAM COST $25,000

Coach Haughton's Salary Largest Item of Expense.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 4.—Harvard's championship football eleven was produced this Fall at a cost of $25,000, according to figures announced today. The largest item was $7,500, the salary of Percy D. Haughton, head coach. Leo J. Leary, assistant head coach, and R. W. P. Brown, head scout, also received substantial remuneration for their services.

The team's traveling expenses were comparatively light, as the only out-of-town game was that played with Yale at New Haven.

Gossip About Princeton Coach.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 4.—Donald T. Herring, member of the Advisory Board of football coaches at Princeton, was the guest of the Princeton Club of this city today at a luncheon given at the Essex Club. The radical revision of the coaching system at Princeton was the topic of discussion. Local alumni have started a movement to have Eddie Dillon, a former Nassau captain, installed as head coach at Princeton. Dean McClenahan, who will be an important factor in the selection of a coach, sails for Europe tomorrow, and nothing will be done, the local men say, until his return in February. Herring came here as part of his mission to sound the views of Princeton men all over the country on the question of football coaching.

Football for Charity Today.

For the first time in the history of football in New York City two all-star teams will face each other on the gridiron at Ebbets Field this afternoon, when Brooklyn's first and second all-scholastic teams will play a game for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund. Both teams have been hard practice all week, and the contest promises to be one of the best played here. In addition to the football game, the programme will include a soccer contest between Manual Training and an eleven composed of the leading players of Boys' High, Erasmus, and Commercial schools, and a drop-kicking event, which will bring together the best kickers in the borough.

Yale in Soccer on South Field.

Two championship games in the intercollegiate soccer series will be played today. Columbia faces the strong Yale eleven on South Field, and at Princeton the University of Pennsylvania team will tackle the Tigers. The Quakers are leading in the race for the championship, but if they should lose and Columbia defeat the Eli aggregation, Columbia and Pennsylvania would be tied. After tomorrow each eleven plays one more game, Columbia going to Cambridge on Dec. 12 to meet Harvard, while the Pennsylvania eleven meet Rutgers at Philadelphia on the same day. The present league standing gives Penn the lead, with Cornell second and Columbia third. The Ithacans are out of the running, however, as they have completed their schedule.

Morristown School Wins at Soccer.

The Morristown School soccer football team opened its season yesterday afternoon at Morristown with a close victory over the Riverdale Country School aggregation by 2 goals to 0. Tulghman and Wendell tallied the goals for Morristown.

Morris Shooters Win at Range.

In a match for the rifle shooting championship of New York schools the Morris High School marksmen yesterday afternoon defeated the representatives of Curtis High School of Staten Island on the former's range by the score of 271 to 262, making one of the highest scores that has been accomplished by any of the local competing schools on the ranges this season. The Curtis shooters were in excellent form, only one of them failing to get a card of less than thirty, but the accuracy of the Morris marksmen was remarkable, the lowest individual score being Geisler's 32. Three of the riflemen failed to perfect scores of thirty-five points—Reppert, Daly, and Levine. Dowell was the only Curtis shooter to make a perfect card. The scores:

MORRIS.	Points.	CURTIS.	Points.
Geisler	32	Quinlan	34
Starke	37	Donelly	28
Berkoff	34	Lowe	34
Labriola	36	Dowell	35
Levine	35	Snedecker	30
Daly	35	Smith	34
Speair	34	Ziekel	32
Reppert	35	Volkhardt	33
Total	271	Total	262

Show Horse for Park Riding.

Lady Manners, an English show horse, with an international reputation, has been sold by F. Ambrose Presco to W. E. Iselin. This fine saddle horse has joined the cavalcade of horses which appear on the bridle paths of Central Park.

HALF-CASH PRIZE FOR AMATEUR SHOOTERS

Interstate Association Decides to Continue Policy That Made Sport Popular.

Representatives of more than a hundred gun clubs have been in attendance at the two-days' session of the Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trap Shooting which concluded its annual meeting yesterday at the Hotel Astor. F. G. Drew of New Haven, Conn., was re-elected President; T. E. Doremus of Wilmington was chosen Vice President, Elmer E. Shaner of Pittsburgh, Penn., was re-elected Treasurer and Manager, as he has been for the past twenty years, and E. Reed Shaner, also of Pittsburgh, was again selected as Secretary.

After a long discussion the members decided to continue the policy of half-cash and half-trophy for the various Landicap events in which members participate, as this had proved so popular as to make the trap shooting season of 1914 the most successful in the history of the association, even though there was a contingent which argued strongly for trophies only. The argument of the representatives who wished for the half-cash plan prevailed, however, on the ground that this policy in part recompensed the shooters for the expense to which they were put in attending the tournaments and providing for the cost of cartridges and other incidental expenses of what must be, even under the most advantageous circumstances, an expensive sport.

The contention that this cash participation affected the amateur standing of participants in the tournament was swept aside on the ground that everything about the tournaments was open and above board and "the cards were on the table" where all could see them, with no hidden "expense accounts." The present policy, it was shown, had completely eliminated from the competitions the men who, posing as amateurs, agree to shoot only a certain gun or make of shell or ammunition.

Chicago was selected as the place for the shooting of the Grand American Handicap, the third week of August, 1915. Will am E. Phillips of the South Shore Country Club of that city presented the claims of Chicago and announced that the United States War Department, the City Park and Police Department, had all issued permits for shooting over the waters of the lake. The tournament will be held on the lake front on ground on Grant Park, with a 700-foot front on the shore line and a depth of 200 feet. Ten sets of traps will be placed on the ship, which is twice the number ever before provided for the shooting of the handicap, which attracts over a thousand of the best trap shooters of the country. The affair will be staged by the Chicago, Riverside, and Evanston Gun Clubs, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Sportsman's Club of America, the Hamilton Club, the Illinois Athletic Club, and the South Shore and other country clubs working in unison as an allied organization to make the event the best ever staged.

The Southern Handicap was awarded to the Memphis Gun Club, and will be shot in April; the Western Handicap to the Missouri Athletic Club, to be shot at St. Louis and the Pacific Coast Handicap to the Pastime Gun Club to be shot at San Diego, Cal. Dates of both the latter to be selected by the clubs. The Eastern and the Southwestern handicaps were both dropped for 1915.

BECKER TO PLAY HUNTER.

Pinehurst Autumn Golf Reaches Final Round of Match Play.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 4.—Second and semi-final match play rounds in the Autumn golf tournament today advanced C. L. Becker of Woodland and Robert Hunter of Wee Burn to the final test for the chief trophy. In the consolation J. Appleton Allen of New York advanced with two 19-hole victories and will play Thomas Kelley of Southern Pines tomorrow. The summary:

First Division.—Second Round—Stuyvesant Leroy, Newport, beat H. H. Langeberg, St. Louis, 4 and 3; C. L. Becker, Woodland, beat L. J. Moran, Metacomet, 4 and 3; Samuel Beekman, Metacomet, beat C. W. Johnson, Arcola, 1 up; Robert Hunter, Wee Burn, beat Frank Dibble, Columbia, 6 and 5.

Semi-final—Becker beat Leroy, 4 and 3; Hunter beat Beekman, 6 and 5.

Consolation.—First Round—J. Appleton Allen, New York, beat Rev. T. G. Cheatham, Salisbury, N. C., 1 up, (19 holes;) C. B. Hudson, North Fork, beat J. R. Goodall, Bellerieve, 3 and 2; E. A. Johnston, Baltimore, beat I. R. Prentiss, Mohawk, 2 and 1; Thomas Kelley, Southern Pines, beat S. A. Hennessey, Cooperstown, 1 up.

Semi-final—Allen beat Hudson, 1 up, (19 holes;) Kelley beat Johnston, 1 up.

Marty Cross Boxes Harrington.

Leach Cross will be in Marty Cross's corner tonight at the Fairmont A. C., when he tackles Jimmy Harrington in one of the three star bouts staged. Those who have seen young Cross in action say he will be a better boxer than his brother within a year. In the other star events Wild Bill Fleming, fresh from his victory over Al McCoy, boxes Jimmy Kelly of Fort Chester, and Harlem Tommy Hopkins will clash with Jack Dippoli. There will also be a good card of preliminary bouts.

Braves Buy Ground for New Park.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—The Boston National League Baseball Club is to construct a new park in the Allston district, where a large tract of land was purchased today, according to an announcement tonight by President James E. Gaffney. The property, which has a frontage on Commonwealth Avenue, includes a section of what was formerly the grounds of the Allston Golf Club. It is nearly four miles from the centre of the city, but is readily accessible over the trolley car lines running through the new Boylston Street Subway.

Johnston After Western Boxers.

Manager Johnston of Madison Square Garden's pugilistic affairs hopped out to Chicago last evening for the express purpose of ascertaining the exact attitude of Packey McFarland on the proposition of Packey and Freddie Welsh engaging in a fracas in the big arena some time soon. If Jimmy's hop results in his securing Charley White for an encounter with Joe Shugrue, he will be satisfied with his jaunt.

COLUMBIA "FIVE" WINS.

Basket Ball Season Starts with Victory Over Rutgers.

Columbia opened her basket ball season with a decisive victory over the Rutgers quintet last night in the Morningside Heights Gymnasium, by the score of 32 to 13. After a slow start, the Blue and White five got into their stride and played all around the heavy lads from the New Brunswick College. Capt. Seile, Coleman, and Twing all played on the five and put up a hard fight against the lighter and faster Columbia quintet.

Eckhard Calder, the former St. Lawrence University player, lived up to his reputation, and played a fine game for the Columbia five. He passed with lightning speed and in the second half made two spectacular shots from difficult angles almost in the centre of the court. Out of sixteen tries from the foul line, he caged ten goals. Benson, the star guard on the Columbia team, and a veteran at the sport, played a splendid game, and caged four goals from the field. The team work of the Blue and White five was unusually fast for the opening game and gives promise of a championship five. Line-up and summary:

Columbia.	Position.	Rutgers.
Lee	Left forward	Searle
Calder	Right forward	Coleman
Wegener	Centre	Seiler
Haaren	Left guard	Austin
Benson	Right guard	Twing

Goals from field—Benson, (4,) Lee, (3,) Calder, (3,) Wegener, Coleman, (3,) Seiler, (2.) Goals from foul—Calder, 10.

Substitutes—Burghard for Haaren, Burghard for Wegener, Walker for Burghard, Miller for Searle, Tolley for Miller, Browning for Austin.

Referee—Mr. Deering, Manhattan. Umpire—E. Thorpe, De La Salle. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Muhlenberg Beats N. Y. U. Lawyers

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Dec. 4.—Muhlenberg College opened its basket ball season on the local Y. M. C. A. floor here tonight by defeating the quintet from the Law School of New York University, the score being 34 to 21. Numerous fouls were committed, Hubbard shooting ten out of twenty-six throws and Kamzel getting eleven out of nineteen tries. Hubbard and Ritter starred for the locals, while Kamzel played best for the visitors. The line-up:

Muhlenberg.	Position.	N. Y. U. Law S.
Hubbard	Forward	Kamzel
Afflerbach	Forward	Masten
Ritter	Centre	Lipman
Gaston	Guard	Sutta
Detling	Guard	Holfant

Substitutes—Hayes for Detling, Boyer for Afflerbach, Reish for Lipman, Hancock for Holfant. Goals from Field—Hubbard, (3,) Afflerbach, (4,) Ritter, (4,) Gaston, Kamzel, (3,) Masten, Lipman. Goals from Fouls—Hubbard, (10,) Kamzel, (1). Referee—Mr. Mitchell, Y. M. C. A. Scorer—Mr. Reed, Muhlenberg. Timekeepers—Messrs. Blank and Leembuis, Muhlenberg. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

High School League Opens.

Newtown opened the high schools basket ball league season last night by defeating Jamaica High School by the score of 27 to 4. Newtown led at the end of the first half by a score of 20 to 2. The line-up:

Newtown.	Position.	Jamaica.
Callahan	Left forward	Kammerer
Yerkes	Right forward	Humphries
Carratt	Centre	Clifford
Sheow	Left guard	Malley
Damhae	Right guard	Buckner

Substitutions—Cheser for Yerkes, Dowling for Cheser, Sacconi for Callahan, Field goals—Yerkes, (5,) Callahan, (2,) Cheser, (2,) Dowling, (2.) Goals from fouls—Yerkes, (4,) Sacconi, Kammerer (2,) Humphries, (2.) Referee—Mr. Croche. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

C. C. N. Y. Basket Ball Tonight.

With prospects brighter than in several seasons, the College of the City of New York basket ball team will open its season tonight in the St. Nicholas Heights Gymnasium, its opponent being Rensselaer Poly of Troy. Most of the veterans of last season are back in college, and, with the stars of last season's freshman five and several experienced players who entered college this year to choose from, Coach Palmer's main worry is selecting men for the five positions.

Wanderers Lose at Hockey.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 4.—The Cleveland A. C. team defeated the Wanderers of New York in the opening hockey game of the season tonight by the score of 7 to 0. The C. A. C. team is stronger than last year when it won the championship. One of the new men, Paddy Sullivan, was the star tonight. Weighing only 135 pounds, he gave one of the greatest exhibitions of hockey ever seen here. He scored four of the seven goals, caging one the first half and three the second. Play was mostly in the Wanderers' territory and that Big Mitchell was kept busy is shown by his twenty-six stops. Mitchell gave a splendid exhibition of guarding the cage. The C. A. C. marksmen were too much for him. Line-up:

C. A. C.	Position.	Wanderers.
Odmark	Goal	Mitchell
Jamieson	Right defence	Dufresne
Winters	Left defence	Geron
Sullivan	Rover	MacDonald
Trimble	Centre	Abrahams
Irving	Left wing	Higgins

Goals: First half—Winters, 40 seconds; Sullivan, 2:12; Irving, 18:35. Second half—Sullivan, 8:25; Sullivan, 9:30; Sullivan 10:17; Debernardi, 14:25. Stops—Mitchell, 26; Odmark, 7. Penalties—Debernardi, Higgins. Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Officials—Messrs. Schweitzer and Kinsella.

Moha Fouls Gibbons and Loses.

HUDSON, Wis., Dec. 4.—Mike Gibbons of St. Paul received the decision over Bob Moha of Milwaukee here tonight after Moha had been disqualified for fouling the St. Paul fighter twice in the second round of their scheduled ten-round bout. The men are middleweights.

Frankie Callahan Defeated.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—Charlie White of Chicago had the better of Frankie Callahan of New York in their eight-round boxing bout here tonight. Callahan was the aggressor in most of the rounds, but the Chicagoan landed the greater number of blows.

Al McCoy Wins Slow Bout.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., Dec. 4.—Al McCoy of New York shaded "Kid" Wagner of Wilkes-Barre tonight in a slow bout that went the limit of ten rounds. Both men were wild and seemed to lack steam in their punches, and neither was damaged.

NEW HENLEY WON'T SUPPLANT OLD RACE

Yale and Harvard Will Continue to Row in Dual Regattas on the Thames.

Alumni of both Harvard and Yale, as represented at the clubs of the respective colleges in this city, do not look with favor on the proposition for an "Intercollegiate Henley," such as has been proposed by the recently organized Collegiate Rowing Association, if it means abandonment of the New London race. Consensus at both clubs may be tersely put in this way, as voiced by one of the veteran oarsmen of Yale, and indorsed by the Harvard men who heard him express himself:

"Harvard-Yale races on the water are purely family affairs. The contests have been bequeathed to the colleges by the fathers of rowing at both institutions. We do not care a row of pins whether Cornell, Columbia, Syracuse, Wisconsin, Princeton, or Annapolis can beat the winner of the race between the two crews that represent these old New England universities by a yard or a half-mile. There is no question of championship involved, and we are perfectly willing that the winner of the annual race on the Hudson River or of the suggested Collegiate Henley shall be called the champion crew of the year. It may be poor sportsmanship from the popular point of view and probably is. Let it go at that.

"Yale and Harvard graduates as a body are only interested in what the crew representing their particular university shall do to the other crew in successive years. Ours is a traditional rivalry handed down from father to son and we hope may pass on to our grandsons. Every true Yale man wants to see his crew beat the Harvard crew each year and every true Harvard man wants the rowing scalp of Yale each year.

"We are not opposed to a collegiate Henley if the rowing men in the universities want it. But we are strenuously object to any step that shall put a stop to the little family quarrel we have had for so many years, beginning on Lake Quinsigamond, and one which we hope to see the undergraduates of the two universities continue for another half century."

That Yale has no intention of abandoning the annual race with Harvard on the Thames at New London is evidenced by the fact that the Yale Rowing Association is now erecting a new boat house at Gales Ferry, from plans designed by James G. Rogers of this city.

The old boat-house has been stripped from the piling foundation and a new one is arising on the piles. This will be a two-story affair with a boat room on the first floor 32 feet wide by 85 feet long with ample racks for all of the shells and oars required by the eights and fours and for single sculls. Shower baths and dressing rooms are on the floor above, doors open on a wide platform with ample aprons from which to launch the shells, and a sixty-foot float is provided.

Sixteen bedrooms are on the second floor with a commodious sitting-room in the centre of the house from which a balcony projects slightly over the water. There are also sleeping rooms for the coaches, coxswains, and riggers, and for other permanent employes of the crew. Ample room for a rig

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
C. C. Franeh, Secretary.

Address all communications
THE NEW YORK TIMES,
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex.....434 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Staten Island....Ferry House, St. George
Jersey City.....838 Jersey Avenue
Long Island City.....346 Jackson Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....90 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....826 Ford Building
LONDON.....2 Fall Mall East, S. W.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Subscription Rates: / Yr. / Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY.....$8.50 $0.75
DAILY, without Sunday..... 6.00 .50
SUNDAY, with Picture Section and Review of Books..... 2.50 .25
Canada, Sunday only..... 5.00 .45
Postage free in United States, Canada, Mexico, Panama, Canal Zone, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Shanghai.

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Daily, without Sunday..... 18.80 1.80
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THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year..... 1.00
Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA, (Thursdays,) per Year, $5; Six Months, $2.50; Three Months, $1.25; Single Copies, 10c. Canada, one year, $6; other countries, one year, $6.50.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per Year, $8; per Copy, $2.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1914.

EXPANDING THE CHECK CLEARING SYSTEM.

Under the national banking system which the country is leaving behind it there was no closer relation between clearing houses than between banks. This independence was thought by some to be a good thing, tending to restrict the area of financial troubles and confine them to the narrow district within which they arose. But it did not work that way, for the same reason that it is easier to agitate a panful of water than a barrel. The banks and the cities, although not in relation directly, were sympathetic, and a disturbance in one disturbed the others. To use Mr. WARBURG'S simile, it was necessary to have a reservoir of water to drown out a blaze which might spread against the use of water by the bucket. That is understood now in relation to bank reserves, and gains a broader application by the extension of the reserve system to the clearing function. The old clearing system was made a machine for the collection of petty and irritating charges, which annoyed those who paid them more than it benefited the banks which collected them.

That was a mockery of the clearing system, which is based upon exchanges between debtor and creditor on the same spot. The "spot" under the system now started is extended to include all member banks of the entire Federal Reserve Bank of this district, and all checks by member banks upon all the twelve reserve banks of the entire country. It is even capable of extension to non-member banks, for they can keep accounts in reserve banks, and can have out-of-town clearings done through those accounts better than through the Clearing House. When the Federal Reserve Bank of this district receives and credits at par checks on any of its member banks, or by them on any other reserve bank, the end of the old clearing system is near. The number of checks now receiving this privilege is not large, but the principle is established.

Heretofore it has cost money to ship money between New York and Chicago. Such transfers can now be made even more easily and cheaply than gold is telegraphed between Sub-Treasuries. The Clearing House has accepted what it called the impossible, now become the inevitable. It has enlarged the "discretionary" points upon which banks may make charges for collection. No doubt in time it will abolish the list. Checks will come to be cleared between cities as now they are cleared between banks in single cities. It is an approximation to a national par for checks, and goes far toward eliminating exchanges of packages of cash by express. A scratch of the pen will do the work, and the passing of credits back and forth will offset each other except as to a balance. Even such balances may come to be settled by a check upon a central fund of gold. Dreamers have even imagined that such an international stock of gold might be the basis of world settlements, along the lines of the clearing system now established upon broader lines than ever before were known. There is a similar system in Germany, but banking in Germany is on a smaller scale of territory and volume.

The avoidance of the cost and trouble of the old system is even less important than the facilitating of the movement of credit. Dollars which move faster can do more work. A man who has to wait for collection of his credits cannot use the money. A man who has money to pay can pay it quicker if he can collect his credits more rapidly. Two men who knew how to use the delays of the old system could "kite" their checks, and get the use of money apparently in two places at once, but really in neither, being on the road between them. Even more considerable results may flow from the apparently unimportant abolition of the nuisance of collection charges. A tribute may be paid to the Clearing House system now being transformed. It certainly worked better than might have been expected. It hardly could have worked at all except for the ability with which it was administered. That ability will not disappear, but may be expected to accomplish greater results with the better instrument now provided.

MR. DANIELS ON THE NAVY.

Secretary DANIELS rises to the defense of the United States Navy, and that is both his privilege and his duty. If the Secretary of the Navy cannot praise the mighty establishment which he controls, who can? No American doubts that the navy is worthy of great praise. A few years ago no American had a word of dispraise for it. The idea is prevalent now that the navy has deteriorated. Admiral BLUE'S recent report has strengthened this idea, for if, on the one hand, we are short of ships, and, on the other, we lack men to man the ships we have; if the method of promotion is obsolete, and the officers are doomed to lives of discouragement; if too few of our naval officers have knowledge of torpedo practice, it seems that an investigation of the navy, with a view to improvement, is needed. And an investigation, thorough and competent, is all that its critics demand.

Mr. DANIELS says that the navy will build all the ships Congress authorizes and provides for. That is obvious. His reply to the assertions concerning the scarcity of submarines and torpedoes is reassuring. There are, it seems, plenty of torpedoes for battleships and submarines. All the same, it seems worth while to go on with the investigation. The ships of the navy must be officered and manned, and the country must be assured that the one defense it possesses is kept in order and both economically and intelligently directed.

DR. DERNBURG'S ARGUMENT.

Dr. BERNHARD DERNBURG'S presentation of the German case in the current number of The North American Review is marked by the qualities which he, almost alone of the swarm of German propagandists and apologists let loose in our land, seems able to show. It is temperate in tone and quite clear of offensive imputation. It essays to deal with the facts of history and to find an explanation of the course pursued by each of the Powers in the forces that history discloses rather than in the wickedness of one or another set of rulers and the virtues of another set. He sums up the resultant of these forces in a very few words at the close of his article:

> The only nation that is absolutely united to its Government is Germany. She knows, and it will be apparent to any thoughtful reader of the above recital, that all the nations around her want something of her—have an interest in the struggle, and are willing to fight under all circumstances. Russia wants Constantinople and the weakening of the Austrian monarchy. England demands the reduction of Germany to a subordinate Power; France, the re-establishment of her former dominating rule of Europe. Surely, no one would consider Germany so insane and absolutely bereft of common sense that she should have desired and permitted all the nations in whose way she had been to fall on her, thereby catering for her own destruction? Will it be believed that a nation that has been constantly striving for peace, the only one of all European nations that has not had war for forty-four years, has never expanded except peacefully, never acquired territory except by treaty, knowing that a combination of much stronger Powers threatened her from all sides, would go willfully and lightheartedly to fight nearly the whole world? And what had she to gain if she were victorious?

In substance the case of Germany, then, is this: She attacked Russia and France to save herself from being attacked. Why did she think she would be attacked? Because, according to Dr. DERNBURG, Servia, with the connivance and aid of Russia, was seeking to dismember Austria, and Austria was an indispensable ally of Germany. Obviously, if aggression on the part of Russia, direct or indirect, against Austria could be prevented, danger from this source could have been averted. That unquestionably could have been secured in a perfectly simple, customary, practical way, had Germany accepted the proposal of Sir EDWARD GREY, that Great Britain, Germany, France, and Italy should make a united effort to bring about a peaceful agreement between Russia and Austria. That was a very comprehensive and far-reaching plan. It would have brought together four Powers, two from the Triple Alliance and two from the Entente, two bound to Austria by treaty and two bound by an intimate understanding (one by treaty) with Russia. It is hard to imagine an effort for adjustment and understanding better adapted to existing conditions, more equitable, more likely to give security to all essential interests, and to avoid war, unless war was arbitrarily and wantonly determined upon.

Russia accepted the suggestion. France and Italy promised co-operation. Austria would not have ventured to stand out had Germany acceded. Germany did not accede. She declined on the ground that it looked too much like arbitrating Austria's sovereign rights. She might have had peace. She chose the path that led straight to war. Did she, therefore, wish war? Did she not only permit but invite all the nations in whose way she had been to fall on her, thereby, in Dr. DERNBURG'S words, "catering for her own destruction?" It is not easy to decide. Possibly she thought that, at the last moment, Great Britain would stand aside, and, probably, that Italy would join her. Certainly she did not expect that gallant little Belgium would so seriously interfere with any plan for "hacking through" to Paris. The course she took seems—again to use Dr. DERNBURG'S phrase—"insane and absolutely bereft of common sense." At best, to those who are watching its consequences, world-wide and horrible, it seems a terrible mistake for which, soon or late, she must atone.

In his article in this week's Independent Dr. DERNBURG considers not Germany's atonement, but Germany's gains through the victory which she hopes will be hers. Belgium, he thinks, must come under German administration, the Channel coasts, English, Dutch, Belgian, and French, must be neutralized, the colonies of Germany taken from her by England and Japan must be restored, and various minor changes in the map, such as the restoration of Egypt to Turkey and of Finland to Sweden, will have to be considered. These are all interesting and most desirable chickens from the point of view of Germany, but they are not yet hatched. There is no present reason for believing that they will ever clip the shell.

A GOOD WORD FOR BROADWAY.

In spite of ARNOLD BRUNNER, a good architect who is always a severe critic of architecture, Broadway from the Battery northward to the wide open spaces near Kingsbridge is not such an unsightly street. We are heartily in sympathy with modern methods of city planning, and all of us would gladly be inhabitants of a City Beautiful, provided its purely utilitarian conditions were satisfactory. But Broadway has its fine buildings, and that some of them are so completely hemmed in that their proportions cannot well be studied is a reproach which might as justly be laid against some fine buildings in Paris and many in London, including a dozen or more of WREN'S churches.

Mr. BRUNNER'S judgment of the pictorial aspect of Columbus Circle quite meets our views. It has always been a bad picture, and the comparatively new group of statuary near the north of it, which now obscures the beautiful park vista, has made it worse. But Broadway is not only Columbus Circle, nor yet Union Square, nor the disfigured City Hall Park with the persistent Mullet atrocity shutting off the view southward to the mighty palaces of the financial district. Broadway is one of the longest thoroughfares in the world, one of the richest in historical associations, one filled with memories and traditions, and no real New Yorker can walk upon it, or ride through it, and bother about the irregularity of its façade lines, the meanness of some of the side streets, or the lack of architectural harmony which distinguishes it.

Many splendid buildings face it, and if its opera house has an undistinguished exterior its interior is the finest in the world. The history of its northward progress through noble estates, to Central Park and beyond, to Washington Heights, to Van Cortlandt Park, is the history of the growth of a metropolis, while every short block has its own special history cherished in the minds of native New Yorkers who know and love their town. We cannot deny Mr. BRUNNER'S authority as an architectural critic, but Broadway is no "convulsion."

BEDSIDE MEDICAL TEACHERS.

At first blush one would suppose that teachers of bedside doctoring in a first-class medical school should be, what the Council of Medical Education at the last meeting of the American Medical Association said they ought to be—"great authorities in "their special fields both in the eyes "of the profession and the public." Great practitioners and consultants are such men. But Dr. S. J. MELTZER, physiologist of the Rockefeller Institute, affirms in Science that precisely because they are great practitioners and consultants they are "just the "men who are not fit to be heads of "departments in medicine."

How do these great practitioners spend their time? The "best diagnostician's" waiting room is always crowded with patients. Between them and bedside consultations and his meals he uses up most of his forenoon and his afternoon. Then there are high social engagements to fill, and many business details to look after. Thirteen hours of his day are spent doing all these things, and he teaches in a little spare time, while worn out mentally and bodily. Moreover, Dr. MELTZER asks:

> Is there any time left him to study properly the advances which are continually made in medicine?

He can only glance at the rapid strides which medicine is making all over the world, and take at second hand what he can snatch up from the digested work of his young assistants. The new knowledge which he uses is gained superficially. It is obviously true that the great practitioner, who was once distinguished for his modern grasp of medicine, is not of that class of physicians who from the time of their medical graduation never cease to be close students of their science, and for whom study and instruction in a chosen clinical subject constitute a chief occupation.

It may not be necessary, Dr. MELTZER thinks, to follow in all schools for doctors the very strict lines laid down by Johns Hopkins, which is fortunate in having as heads of the three chief departments of bedside doctoring men who always were close students of their branches. These in the highest places in such schools should at least subordinate their practice to their study and teaching; practice might very well be their hobby for spare hours. The distinction which Dr. MELTZER draws is vital, and we do not see how the eminent members of the Council of Medical Education can well avoid its implications.

OF INTEREST TO TIMES READERS.

THE TIMES finds itself in the embarrassing position of being unable to fill all of the very large number of orders it has received for the Christmas Number of THE SUNDAY TIMES to be issued tomorrow. It will, of course, supply all of its constant readers—that was imperative, that has been provided for. We, therefore, urge all regular readers of THE TIMES to insist that their newsdealers supply them without fail, no matter how many transient orders may be received.

Some time ago, when the arrangement was made for issuing the beautiful colored reproduction of BOUTET DE MONVEL'S Joan of Arc paintings, a definite number of the colored prints was determined upon, a number thought to be sufficient to supply all regular TIMES readers and to give the pleasure of possessing the Joan of Arc pictures to many thousands of new friends besides. Through the large and steady growth in circulation of THE SUNDAY TIMES the number fixed then as a limit of the Christmas issue has been so nearly approached by the regular circulation figures that there will be only a small number of spare copies for those not belonging to THE TIMES family. The number cannot be increased, BOUTET DE MONVEL'S pictures will become, therefore, a special gift to regular readers. They should see to it that their newsdealers do not fail them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Psychologist Studies Frank's Case.

That a murder as atrocious as was that in Atlanta of the child MARY PHAGAN, especially as it had followed several similar crimes there, should have greatly excited and enraged the inhabitants of the city, that it should have made them insistent that the police promptly find and the courts promptly punish the man who committed the horrible deed—all that would have happened anywhere and is easily understood. And the mystery of this affair is not that the guilt of the first man arrested was for a while taken as proved, so far as public opinion went, for the natural presumption was that the police and the prosecuting authorities had made out a prima facie case against him.

What is mysterious, however, is that the people of Atlanta, when they found out that the only evidence against FRANK, a white man of upright life and spotless record, was given by a dissolute negro of known criminal tendencies, they did not soon suspect, and not long afterward realize, that a grave mistake had been made, and did not show the inclination, so prevalent all through the South, to dismiss as worthless evidence from such a source when directed against such an object. Instead, they, or at any rate the effective and articulate majority of them, not only demanded a conviction from the jurors, with threats of violence if it were not granted, but not even yet have they expressed a trace of the doubt, and more, of FRANK'S guilt that is so strongly felt all over the rest of the country, South as well as North.

In another column of THE TIMES there is printed today an article from American Medicine, in which this strange problem is presented—one cannot call it elucidated—in the terms of the expert psychologist. And though the writer of the article in effect confesses his inability to answer the questions he asks, he is able to emphasize and confirm the belief, so often expressed by ourselves and shared by so many, that in all probability the negro CONLEY killed MARY PHAGAN and in all probability the white man FRANK did not.

The practically conclusive reason for this belief is that such crimes never are the result of sudden change in a man's character and conduct, but are always one of numerous evidences of abnormality—of under-development or of degeneration.

An Urgent Need for Money.

Indications only too convincing that this Winter will be one of unusual hardship to the poor continue to reach us from many sources, the most important being those which come from the experienced "social workers" connected in one or another capacity with the various organized charities. All of them already foresee the not remote exhaustion of their resources if their appeals for additional funds do not meet a generous response from people who are willing to give, or who, having already given, are able to give again.

Latest of these communications to reach us is one from the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. It incloses a note from Mayor MITCHEL, expressing the conviction that conditions will soon be serious, the hope that the systematized relief agencies will use their best efforts, and the desire that those to whose notice the situation can be brought will make unusual sacrifices to mitigate its severity.

The "A. I. C. P.," we are informed, is making extraordinary efforts to meet the unusual needs, but its income will fall short of the known demands upon it by $125,000 unless further contributions not now in sight come in. The best help of all, of course, is paid employment, for it is lack of work that has led to the depletion of savings and the compulsion of many to ask aid who have never sought it before. The making or keeping open of places where earning power can be utilized is therefore highly desirable, but until the expected revival of business and industry, now both depressed by the European war, shall arrive, "charity" will be needed, and it can be best and most safely given by the organized bodies.

Those who select the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor for their distributing agent should send their contributions to its Treasurer, P. s. MICHAUS, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Old News Still Withheld.

Newspapers in the United States, thanks to the fact that what one of the military censorships of Europe will not pass another often gladly gives out, have not suffered quite as much as has the foreign press from the official attempt to suppress information about the war. The papers here, however, have felt the restrictions imposed on them quite enough warmly to sympathize with the indignant protests which the London journals are making, and fully to agree with their assertions as to the inutility and the unreasonableness of the suppressions in not a few cases.

Perhaps the most exasperating grievance of the London editors is the obstinate and prolonged refusal to let them say a word about the sinking of the battleship Audacious. That disaster—or achievement, if viewed from another standpoint—has been fully described, not only in this country, but in Germany, the only country from which the British censors might have an excuse, though a poor one, for concealing it if they could. And of course the facts, or the story as told, must be known to a large minority, if not to a majority, of the people whom it would sadden most. But the London papers and those in the "provinces" are still forbidden under dire penalties to disclose or comment on the loss of the ship.

Naturally they are resentful, both on their own account and on that of their readers, whose ability to bear bad news with fortitude the suppression denies. The English papers have no desire to give out information that even possibly could be useful to the enemy, but their loyal docility is hard tried when they and their readers are treated like whimpering children.

His Offer Is a Safe One.

Some of our neighbors are trying hard to cause excitement and controversy by exploiting the convict in Auburn Prison who, according to seemingly correct report, has offered himself as a "subject" for experiments to determine the question whether or not cancer is contagious.

The question is in itself both interesting and important, and some progress might be made toward answering it if the fellow's offer were accepted and utilized, but he is credited with having, when sober—as of course he is now and for some time has been—more than the ordinary criminal's intelligence. Therefore does he know perfectly well that he runs no risk whatever of having his proposal accepted, while there is a chance that by making it he may gain some notoriety and even some privileges otherwise beyond his reach.

One commentator on the episode has said, logically enough, that society would be better justified in using a live man in the way suggested than in setting him up to be a target for cannon, but modern sensibilities, though they still, with more or less reluctance, tolerate war, would not endure an attempt to inflict even a convicted murderer with the most dreadful of all maladies.

Nobody could stop the doctors from learning about cancers by experiments on themselves whatever they cannot discover by experiments on animals, but they wouldn't be allowed to use other people for such a purpose, if they wanted to do so—which of course they don't.

A PSYCHOLOGIST MYSTIFIED.

Atlanta's Attitude Toward Frank Declared to be Beyond His Comprehension.

American Medicine, one of New York's leading publications in the field indicated by its name, gives careful editorial examination to the case of Leo M. Frank, the Atlanta pencil manufacturer now under conviction of having murdered little Mary Phagan, considering it especially in its psychological aspects. The article follows:

> The conviction of Leo M. Frank for murder and the refusal of the highest State courts to reverse the decision or grant a new trial, have produced a feeling akin to stupefaction in other parts of the country. Both lawyers and judges are among the ablest and no doubt the kindliest in the world, and might be presumed to give the benefit of the doubt to the accused. Nevertheless the impression grows that a ghastly mistake has been made, and whether this impression is right or wrong, it exists, and must be explained away or cause a re-examination of the evidence. The case has now become somewhat a psychological study on account of its paradoxical features and should be of interest to all physicians, but particularly those interested in medical jurisprudence. Only a few years ago an Atlanta mob startled the world by the indiscriminate slaughter of innocent negroes because many of the victims once had been committing assaults upon white women. The sexual proclivities of even the normal negro are thus well known, and yet the jury and courts have placed implicit confidence in a negro who is said to be a pervert, who asserts that he is merely an accomplice to the murder of the little girl and who is now accused by his own attorney of being the real murderer and violator.
>
> A paper found near the dead body contained superstitious expressions that only a negro would make, and yet the jury believed the negro, who said that he saw the white man write it. The paper was evidently four years old, yet they believed the negro when he said that he saw the white man tear it off a fresh pad of blank forms. The crime is one which negroes are prone to commit, and if a white man is guilty he generally, if not always, shows signs of mental disturbance. The accused is said to be perfectly normal mentally, physically, and morally, but grossly untrue rumors as to his morality were given the widest circulation. Without the slightest basis of proved facts, even so clearly worked out as in the Dreyfus case, in the dark ages they demanded the execution of those accused of witchcraft. The greatest scandal of courts both North and South has been their leniency to accused men on trivial technicalities, yet in this case trivial technicalities have been used against the accused. Also, it is said, vital technicalities have been swept aside even when alleged errors have violated the basic rules of evidence, such as accepting the unsupported testimony of accomplices. Juries are always obedient to public opinion—indeed, they help to form it—so we must expect acquittal when sympathy goes out to the accused. A Virginia court has decided that a man is warranted in killing those who are rumored to have insulted his daughter, though the rumor may have been started by a villain to encompass the death of an innocent, noble rival. But this does not explain the hatred toward Frank. The whole thing is incomprehensible. If the accused is guilty Northern opinion has been formed from untrue statements; if innocent, Georgia is guilty of an action worse than that of the Russians in the Beilis case. Which is correct? Can the courts be trusted to find the truth? If not, will the Governor dare to defy public opinion and release the accused or commute the sentence to confinement until a time when the public will not be excited by a pardon?
>
> A people which becomes hysterical every time the band plays "Dixie" cannot be expected to be calm when it comes to a matter of the treatment of a man even suspected of a crime against one of their women. The emotionalism which makes them the most lovable people on earth leads them to excesses of hate also. We wonder what would have happened if Frank had been tried by a jury chosen in another part of the country from cold, unlovable people noted for their repression, and thereby able to weigh the value of testimony and reject the false. Several witnesses, one a clergyman, have made affidavits in favor of Frank, and have later made second affidavits that their first affidavits were false. Some witnesses have repudiated their first testimony against Frank and have later repudiated their repudiation. What's the matter? There is a psychological gold mine for those who can dig it. The case seems destined to be the most unique in the history of our courts. We hold no brief for Frank, but we think that a new trial would remove a blot from our record, for the uncertainty of guilt makes the conviction a national horror. And if there is a bitter complaint as to the ease with which the rich murderer Thaw can have his case carried to the Supreme Court, while even this was denied the poor man Frank on his first application, it is a pity his plea cannot be taken to the people just now in the affidavits from the people of the locality of the crime.

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR

Will Not Lead to Dumping of Securities in the United States If Stock Exchanges Reopen.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES.
By VICTOR MORAWETZ.

The stock of gold and silver in the world serving as bank reserves and the volume of the circulating currency have increased since the war began and will continue to increase. Gold and silver are not consumed or destroyed in war-like operations. The production of gold and silver has not decreased, while consumption in the arts has diminished. Since the war began the United States as well as the warring nations have largely increased their paper currency. In fact, there are indications that the paper currency of some European countries is already virtually at a discount.

In normal times the world's stock on hand of foodstuffs, clothing, fuel, and merchandise of all kinds averages less than the amount produced and consumed in a year. As a result of the war the aggregate production of such articles intended for consumption has been diminished; but consumption also has been diminished through enforced economies. At the end of the war the stock on hand of such articles, no doubt, will be less than at the beginning, but the reduction of the aggregate stock on hand will not be more than a few months' production and any deficiency can be made good soon after the restoration of normal industrial conditions.

In the zones of active warfare a considerable amount of fixed property, such as houses, factories, machinery, &c., has been destroyed; but these losses of fixed property must be borne in great measure by the inhabitants of the districts affected and, unless the area of military operations should be greatly extended, the destruction of fixed property will not diminish to a large extent the world's aggregate future productiveness.

What the Losses Really Are.

During the war a large number of laborers will be withdrawn from productive work to serve in the armies, much labor will be consumed in producing militr " and naval equipment, munitions, and other supplies of war, and much labor will be lost through enforced idleness due to the general disarrangement of trade and finance. The production of wealth throughout the world, therefore, will be diminished. However, it does not follow that the lessening of production and the destruction of existing property will diminish to a corresponding extent the aggregate wealth in the world. In part, the lessening of production and the destruction of property will be made good by economies and diminished consumption. Besides, nearly all nations in normal times produce more than they consume and increase largely their stock of wealth. To a great extent the lessening of production and the destruction of property during the war will result merely in diminishing or stopping the savings and the increase of wealth which otherwise would take place. If the war should end tomorrow, England, probably, would not be poorer than at the beginning of the war, though the normal increase of her wealth has been stopped or greatly diminished. The stock on hand of foodstuffs, clothing, fuel, and merchandise of all kinds has not been materially diminished and no part of the railways, factories, machinery, houses, and other fixed property of England has been destroyed. England's stock of gold has been increased and there has been no large reduction of the volume of English investments in foreign countries. In a less degree these remarks apply to Germany also. In France, Austria, and Russia a substantial amount of existing property has been destroyed by the contending armies, but in each case the amount of property destroyed is only a comparatively small fraction of the aggregate wealth of the country. In Belgium the ravages of the war have been more far-reaching, but probably it will be found that even in Belgium the productive property that has been destroyed can be replaced by a few years of industry. The greatest problem will be to effect the industrial and financial reorganization necessary to secure the re-employment of all available labor.

The Governments of the nations at war are incurring enormous debts to pay for the labor withdrawn from the industries of peace and applied to military and naval equipment and supplies. Similarly, the Governments of a number of the neutral nations of Europe are incurring large debts to pay the cost of keeping their armies mobilized. It should be borne in mind, however, that the public debts thus incurred merely represent so much of the aggregate loss of production as is caused by the diversion of labor and capital from peaceful production to military operations. These public debts do not represent national losses in addition to the losses due to the lessening of production resulting from this diversion of labor and capital. By borrowing each country creates a charge upon all the people collectively to pay those individuals who furnish the labor and the capital used in operations connected with the war. It is obvious that so far as the debt of a nation is due to its own people the national debt does not diminish the aggregate wealth of the nation. When a nation borrows from its own people to carry on the war the transaction is merely a means of apportioning the cost of the war through future taxation.

Higher Wages After War.

Many workers are killed in the war and many others are incapacitated and are made a public charge; but in most of the countries of Europe population presses closely upon the means of subsistence, and, except in France, population increases in normal times. In many of these countries it has been hard to find productive employment for the available workers and there has been much unemployment and emigration of laborers. Unless the proportion of all the workers killed and maimed should be large, the aggregate number of laborers employed in the countries at war and the aggregate produce of their labor probably will be restored soon after the re-establishment of peace. In any event, it is likely that the increased demand for labor and the lessening of the supply will result in higher wages of the surviving laborers.

The disarrangement by the war of international trade and finance is one of the most important and far-reaching causes of economic loss, not only to the nations at war but also to the United States and other neutral nations. The agricultural, industrial, and distributing industries of all nations have become closely interrelated and have been adjusted as parts of one great mechanism of almost inconceivable complexity. Part of this complicated mechanism cannot be stopped without throwing the whole of it out of gear and causing a disarrangement of industry throughout the world. Owing to this cause, the cotton planters in the South and those engaged in industries dependent upon foreign trade or foreign supplies have suffered much loss. For similar reasons the difficulty of obtaining capital needed by the railway companies of the United States and for other large enterprises has been increased and the general business depression existing at the commencement of the war has been greatly aggravated. It is true that those supplying foodstuffs and other articles needed by the nations at war have gained through the increase of prices of their products, but their gains have been to a large extent at the expense of consumers throughout the United States. It has required many years to organize and adjust the trade and finance of the world, and years probably will be required to bring about the readjustment necessary to fit the conditions resulting from the war.

Unfortunately, much of the economic loss to neutral nations resulting from the disarrangement of international trade and finance cannot be avoided. Labor and capital cannot readily be shifted from one industry to another, and any readjustment is attended by much unemployment and loss. The existing conditions are only temporary and if production and distribution in the United States were readjusted to the existing conditions another readjustment with its attendant unemployment and losses would become necessary upon the re-establishment of normal international relations at the close of the war. Even if the United States should establish new manufacturing plants to supply the foreign demand for products which, but for the war, would be supplied by Germany, these plants probably would have to be abandoned at the end of the war when Germany again is prepared to resume her foreign trade. Similarly, if the United States should build or buy ships and establish a merchant marine to take the place of the German ships which have been tied up, these ships probably could not be operated after the war, except at a heavy loss, and all those employed in their operation would then have to find other means of earning a living. The difficulty of the situation arises from the fact that to readjust production and change the course of trade generally is a slow and costly operation and every readjustment results in waste of labor and of capital.

Stock Exchanges Should Resume.

At the beginning of the war financial conditions in Europe became highly strained and there arose an unprecedented demand for gold. Credits extended to the United States were withdrawn, large amounts of American securities were sold upon the Stock Exchange and it became necessary to export to Europe large amounts of gold. In these circumstances, the closing of the Stock Exchange was a wise precautionary measure to prevent an impending panic and to prevent an excessive withdrawal of gold from the bank reserves for shipment to Europe. However, neither the closing of the Stock Exchange nor the fixing of minimum prices at which securities may be sold can increase or maintain their market value. By making it impossible to sell securities on the Stock Exchange a virtual moratorium was obtained for the benefit of debtors who had borrowed on Stock Exchange collateral; but security owners were not benefited by destroying the marketability of their securities or by compelling them, under stress of necessity, to sell in an unregulated outside market. The real solvency of the savings banks, insurance companies and of others holding Stock Exchange securities was not protected by making it difficult, or wholly impracticable, to convert their investments into cash, and the security of the banks and other lenders of money was not increased by making it impossible to sell their collateral. It is useless to close our eyes to the fact that the market value of many securities has fallen since the beginning of the war and that the depreciation in the market value of securities is likely to increase if the European war continues. Although the closing of the Stock Exchange at the beginning of the war was a wise precautionary measure, it ought to be reopened as soon as financial conditions permit.

To keep the Stock Exchange closed is not effective as a means of maintaining security values, and, in my opinion, it is not necessary as a means of preventing the dumping on the American market of securities held in Europe. Whether the New York Stock Exchange is open or closed, the market value of American securities having an international market will be at a practical parity in Europe and in the United States, having regard to exchange and to the cost of shipment. No action of the Stock Exchange can prevent this. During the continuance of the war this international market value of American securities will depend in great measure upon financial conditions abroad and upon the necessities of foreign holders of such securities. The amount of foreign-held securities sold in New York will depend upon the amount which American purchasers desire to purchase and can pay for at the international market price thus established. The war will result in a lowering of the market price in the United States as well as in Europe of American securities and of other things which European holders have for sale and are able to export, but it will not result in a wholesale dumping in the United States of securities or of anything else.

Securities sold in the United States by European holders must be paid for either in gold or out of the proceeds of exports from the United States. The volume of securities sold in the United States will depend in great measure upon the balance of exchange in favor of the United States and upon the demands of Europe for gold. That Europe will continue to draw gold from the United States seems improbable. The great banks in Europe have weathered the stormy financial conditions which prevailed at the beginning of the war and they are no longer making extraordinary demands upon the United States for gold to increase their reserves. Europe has no use for gold except to supply the reserves required by the banks as a protection against their demand liabilities and to serve as a means of paying for articles imported from the United States and other countries. On the other hand, the demand for foodstuffs and other exportable articles needed by Europe by reason of the war is likely to increase.

The war has shown that all European investments are subject to a great risk from which American investments are free. Relatively to European investments the value of American investments has been enhanced by the war and European investors are likely to keep their American investments if able to do so. The competition in the market of large issues of European Government bonds and other securities offered at greatly reduced prices is likely to result in a lowering of the international market prices of many American securities, but the amount of such securities exported to the United States at the reduced prices will depend in great measure upon the course of international trade and exchange.

GUTHRIE DECLINES TO BE PROSECUTOR

Whitman Wants a Man Who Will Run for District Attorney in 1915.

MEAD'S FRIENDS LOSE HOPE

Say the Wadsworth Influence Is Too Strong for Stevens and Aldridge to Land Candidate.

After a futile attempt on the part of Governor-elect Whitman to prevail upon William D. Guthrie, one of the foremost lawyers in this city, to accept appointment as his successor in the District Attorney's office, the office is still looking for a man to fill it after Jan. 1. George W. Wickersham was being considered by Mr. Whitman for the place until it was made clear that he would not under any circumstances accept it.

Mr. Whitman has given willing ear to suggestions from former State Chairman Barnes and other Republican leaders, who have urged that no one should be named as his successor except a Republican who would be willing to become a candidate for election as District Attorney next year and who would be of the calibre to enlist fusion support.

Mr. Guthrie declined the appointment in a letter sent to Mr. Whitman on Thursday. While it is not thought that any condition was imposed on Mr. Guthrie in the offer, it is known that the condition that he should be a candidate next year was attached to the offer made to Frederick S. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Tanner had the first refusal of the appointment, and he told Mr. Whitman frankly that while he would like to hold the place for a year because of the public service he would be in a position to render as District Attorney, he could not afford to turn his back on the practice of law for any longer period.

Mr. Tanner, it was learned last night, had not definitely refused the appointment, however, and some of Mr. Tanner's friends said they were somewhat surprised to learn that the place had been offered to anybody else before Mr. Tanner had given his final reply in the matter.

M. Linn Bruce, who was one of the most active workers in the Whitman campaign, was being looked upon as a most likely candidate for the position last night. He declined to discuss the appointment last night. Mr. Whitman said the matter had not by any means been settled.

Friends of Winslow M. Mead, former Deputy State Superintendent of Public Works, who have been advocating his appointment as head of the Department of Public Works, have about given up hope, it was said last night. It was said that Mr. Whitman had flatly refused to consider Mr. Mead for any position higher than that of First Deputy in the department.

One Republican leader who has been active in supporting Mr. Mead said last night that the Governor-elect had given willing ear to the claims of Mr. Mead until quite recently. He ascribed Mr. Whitman's changed attitude to pressure brought to bear by the Wadsworths and leaders affiliated with them in western New York.

The support of ex-Senator Frederick C. Stevens of Attica had led to the Wadsworth influence making itself felt in a manner disastrous to the man Mr. Stevens was seeking to help, the story went. There has been a feud of long standing between the Wadsworths and ex-Senator Stevens and his political following in Western New York.

George W. Aldridge, the Republican boss of Monroe County, has exerted himself on behalf of Mr. Mead, but the Aldridge machine and the Wadsworths came to a clash in the campaign this Fall, when largely through the influence of Mr. Aldridge Dr. David Jayne Hill became a primary candidate for United States Senator against James W. Wadsworth, Jr.

Frederick C. Tanner made the following statement late last night:

> "I became Mr. Whitman's manager in the primary, and subsequently State Chairman, to do my share to re-establish the Republican Party in this State, and not for the reward of an office.
>
> "I much appreciate the cordial attitude of Gov.-elect Whitman, but nothing could induce me to abandon my private practice at this time."

CUSTOMS ALMOST NORMAL.

Deficit to be Met by War Tax Smaller Than Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Imports to the United States have been steadily gaining since early in September until the Government's current receipts from duties have almost overcome the loss due to the war's interference with trade. The customs collected yesterday were $782,833, as against $801,229 for the corresponding day last year. For the first three days of December they totaled $2,121,321, against a total of $3,311,966 for the first three days of December a year ago.

For the first five months of the current fiscal year the Federal revenues from this source are still so far below those which would have been collected in normal times that the necessity for the $100,000,000 war tax is evident, but if the present tendency continues the year's deficit will be much smaller than was contemplated by Congress when it enacted the stamp taxes. From July 1 to Dec. 3, inclusive, duties paid on imports amounted to $94,236,000, while in the corresponding period of 1913 collections were $140,447,000, a loss of $46,200,000. Only this year, However, the Underwood Tariff act did not go into effect until Oct. 4, 1913, so that this comparison is made for the first three months against the higher rate of duties collected under the old law.

The Treasury Department estimated that the Underwood tariff meant a decrease in customs of $5,000,000 a month on the same volume of imports, so that $15,000,000 of the decrease for the current year is accounted for outside of the war's effect on trade. The loss in customs directly traceable to the European conflict is slightly over $30,000,000, or an average of $6,000,000 a month, at which rate the year's loss to be met by the extraordinary stamp taxes would be in the neighborhood of $70,000,000.

The records of the source of imports which have reached the United States shows that Germany's trade, while not paralyzed by the war, has been the heaviest sufferer. Since August but 10 per cent. of the normal amount of German goods has been received by this country. For Belgium the percentage is slightly less, while France has lost 50 per cent. of her export trade to the United States. On the other hand, England, Japan, Italy, Greece, and the Balkan countries have made gains in their export trade to this country.

EUROPE.

Scourge me not if in my lay
Only discords harsh I pen!
Hastens here the Christmas day—
Shall I—can I truly say
Peace on earth, good will to men?

Mock my sorrow if you will—
I can only sorrow tell.
Bid the jovial wind be still!
With what message dare it thrill?

SUPERB SPECTACLE IS 'PANDORA'S BOX'

Greek Ballet, with 100 Society Girls, Produced in Seventh Regiment Armory,

IN CLASSIC ENVIRONMENT

Shifting Colors for Dances Marked by Grace and Charm—Benefit for Unemployed Women.

The ballet of "Pandora's Box," given by the Vacation Committee last night in the Seventh Regiment Armory, was a superb spectacle, and a vast assembly, which included many prominent people in society, was fascinated by the classic charm of a Greek production staged on a large scale, made possible by the area of the armory.

The Greek idea of entertainment prevailed throughout the entertainment. The spectators sat as in a Greek amphitheatre, and, adhering to the Greek plan of performance, there were no intermissions between the ballet, the stage being arranged, properties brought in, and all necessary changes being made in full view of the audience.

Rehearsals had been going on for weeks at the home of Miss Anne Morgan, who is Treasurer of the committee, and the young society matrons and girls who took part showed cleverness and grace in their interpretation of the nine solo parts and the varied groups of dances. The entire production was given under the management of Miss Caroline Lewis and Miss Mary Goddard Kellog, one of the best exponents of Greek dancing in this country, trained the dancers.

The ballet was a revelation of grace and charm, a hundred society girls taking part. Each group of dances had its own color characteristics, ranging from the softest pinks to vivid reds and greens, all the colors standing out in relief against the classical background, a beautiful Greek garden with its marble pillars and forest of vines and leaves.

Iris Recites the Prologue.

The boxes were as well arranged as the setting of the stage, marble balustrades separating each tier from the one directly below it. On the dancing floor, situated between the stage and the boxes, were two seats. It was into this arena that Iris (Miss Edith Wynne Matthison) came to recite the prologue.

The stage was more than 150 feet long and 80 feet deep, and immense cedars made up the sides and back. Pompeiian columns, arranged in octagon form across the stage, with colored curtains and laurel wreaths, formed the background for the unwinding of the plot of the idyl. The ballet took place in the last episode, when the curtains were drawn, revealing the magnificent spectacle.

The story of the classic ballet followed closely the lines of the ancient Greek story, which tells of the jealousy of Zeus and his desire to destroy the happiness of morfals, of Prometheus, friend and lover of mankind, who stole the fire of heaven and brought it to men; of the plot for Hephaestus, which was the only role taken by a man in the ballet, to mold out of earth the image of a beautiful woman.

Pandora, (Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel,) modeled in clay, was discovered seated and veiled. She was awakened to life by the Rosy Hours, who bore her to earth to become the companion of Epimetheus (Miss Mary Maitland). Then came Hermes, (Miss Marie Dorsey,) the god, with his casket of gold. Consumed with curiosity, Pandora finally raised the cover of the mysterious box, which let forth a storm of ills and evils. Then came Hope, (Miss Angelica S. Brown,) who cheered and comforted.

Bacchus (Miss Jones was the worker in gold and clay, Hephaestus, and Miss Burton Smith was Hera. Miss Marjorie Curtis took the part of Athene, and Miss Beatrice Claflin was Artemis. Miss Mildred Sherman was Aphrodite and Miss Cornelia Landon was the handmaiden. The attendants included Mrs. F. H. Merrill, Mme. Auguette Foret, Mrs. Maud Lamson, and the Misses Fanny D. Seymour and Marguerite Barr.

The Rosy Hours.

The Rosy Hours, in the dancing group, was made up of the Misses Audrey Osborn, Camila Morgan, and Vouletti Proctor, Isidora Sharp, Pauline Peterson, Mercedes de Acosta, Margaret Erhart, Margaret French, Helen L. Hunt, Ruth King, Ruth Moller, Josephine Nicoll, Rosalie O'Brien, Adele Prindle, Genevieve L. Sanford, Maude G. Shepherd, Dorothy Thompson, Eleanor Taylor, Anna Wright, Mrs. Dewees Dilworth, Mrs. A. H. Lehmann, and Mrs. William Swords.

The group of Playmates was composed of Mrs. Langdon Geer and the Misses Dorothy Batcheller, Eunice Clapp, Caryll Hackstaff, Cordelia Hepburn, Rhoda Tanner, and Margery Shannon, leaders, and the Misses Rosalie Bloodgood, Anne Brown, Anna Ballard, Margaret Chamberlaine, Della Francklyn, Julia Ford, Helen Griffin, Paine and Ruth Hayden, Dorothy Howard, Enay Hodgson, Dorothy Hurry, Alice Judson, Eleanor Jaeger, Frances Judson, Polly Jacob, Elinor Kendall, Kathleen and Muriel MacGuire, Lulie Pettit, Elvyne Richard, Barbara Shedd, Marion Tiffany, Louise and Margaret Trevor, Eleanor Townsend, Tesson Thayer, Katherine Velie, Joy Williams, Alice Woodfin, Anna Ward, Frances M. Ward, Mary Wolston, O. M. Nelson, and Mrs. Forbes R. McCreery.

The Fireflies included Mrs. W. D. Sargent, Mrs. Munson, and the Misses Beulah Hepburn, Loraine Allen, Catherine Culbert, Helen Dutton, Marietta and Josephine Hipkins, Eleanor Jaeger, Martha Pattison, Esther Tiers, Katherine Viele, Frances M. Ward, and Mary Wolston. The Players, another group, was led by Mrs. Algernon Boyesen and Miss Joan Whitridge, and the others in this group were the Misses Margaret Fitch, Alice Kortright, and Marie L. Whitney.

Belgian War Pictures.

After the ballet, Belgian battlefield motion pictures were shown, taking the assembly from the charm of a Greek environment to the horrors of war, which brought home to many the worthy project of the Vacation Committee, in their work of helping the unemployed women and girls of this city, in opening work rooms where the women and girls are paid a "tide-over" wage to make garments for the European emergency hospitals and war refugees.

A ball followed the pictures, and dancing was general. A matinée performance is to be given this afternoon at 3 o'clock, with a tea dance afterward, and the third and last performance is to be held tonight. Admission, with seat, for the afternoon performance is $2.50; evening, $5. There are also reserved seats and boxes. The office of the Vacation Committee is at 38 West Thirty-ninth Street. Miss Robinson Smith is Chairman of the committee, Mrs. August Belmont, Vice Chairman, and Miss Maud R. Borland, Secretary.

Many dinners were given by prominent hostesses before the production last night. The boxholders included Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Leroy King, Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. William P. Hamilton, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. William F. Sheehan, Mrs. Ormond G. Smith, Mrs. E. N. Breitung, Mrs. Francis McN. Bacon, Mrs. William H. Bliss, and Col. Daniel Appleton.

Among the patrons and patronesses were Mayor Mitchel, Seth Low, President of the National Civic Federation; Joseph H. Choate, Otto Kahn, Louis C. Tiffany, Whitney Warren, Daniel French, John W. Alexander, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., Mrs. Archer Huntington, Mrs. Arthur C. James, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. Jacob Schiff, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. George Gould.

GIVE FIRST OF SHERRY DANCES

Many of This Season's Buds in Throng of Nearly 300.

The first of the three Sherry dances for this season took place at Sherry's last evening, the large and small ballroom being reserved for it. There were nearly 300 in attendance. Mrs. Edward S. Knapp and Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston received. Dinners were given before the affair by a number of patronesses, including Mrs. Warren E. Dennis, Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston, Mrs. Edward S. Knapp, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Richard A. Peabody, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Mrs. C. O'D. Iselin, Mrs. J. E. Alexandre, and Mrs. H. Ten Broeck Jaquelin.

When the dances were organized it was intended that they should be confined chiefly to the older girls, but this year a large number of the season's buds became members.

Among those at last night's dance were the Misses Noel Johnston, Anne Williams of Baltimore, Constance Peabody, Margery and Eugenie Rand, Margaret and Louise Trevor, Mildred Dennis, Anna R. Alexandre, Civilise Alexandre, Margaret Knapp, Jane Morgan, Priscilla Bartlett, Alice Ely, Adrienne Iselin, Sara Delano, Emily and Rosalie Coe, Nora and Gertrude Mali, Sophie Ott, Marie Johnson, Eleanor Mellon, Katharine Oakman, Mary Jay Schieffelin, Urling Sibley, Maude Kennedy, Vera Cravath, Helen Ridgely Morgan, Kathleen Macy; also Eric Winston, Harold Hartshorne, Trenton Welling, Averell Clark, Frank Burton, John W. Stearns, Jr., Watson Emmet, Carl Boker, William Appleton, Schuyler Parsons, Edward Blagden, Emlen Drayton, and Cleveland Cobb.

ST. CHRISTOPHER DANCE.

The League's First at the Plaza Preceded by Several Dinners.

The first of the St. Christopher League dances took place last night at the Plaza. Several dinners preceded the dance, and the hostesses included Mrs. Joseph R. Guernsey, Mrs. Lewis H. Lapham, Mrs. Alexander Blair Thaw, and Cornelius Du Bois.

Among the members at the dance were the Misses Isabel Baird, Lena and Mildred Curtis, Augustine Lloyd, Eleanor and Xantha Du Bois, Jane Norman, Dorothy Fox, Alice Guernsey, Eleanor and Priscilla Lockwood, Elinor Lapham, Dorothy Taylor, Lisa and Clover Todd, Katharine Thaw, Marie Louise Vietor, Charlotte Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Kirk Haskell, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Edgar Baker, Jr.

Also Paul W. Alexander, William S. Allen, Henry B. Allen, Oliver Capen, Frank Cunningham, Karl Frederick, A. Stedman Hills, Douglas Moffat, Alfred Olcott, Alvan Perry, Edmund Peaslee, J. P. Peaslee, Arthur Ruhl, George H. Sullivan, Hervey Studdiford, H. Pemberton Sturges, Ferdinand Sanford, J. M. P. Thatcher, Albert Thornton, Frederick A. Vietor, Paul Welles, and W. H. Zinsser.

GIMBEL—GUGGENHEIM.

License Obtained for Wedding in Temple Emanu-El on Dec. 15.

Frederick Adam Gimbel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Gimbel of 771 Madison Avenue, and Miss Lucille Sarah Guggenheim, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Murry Guggenheim of 998 Fifth Avenue, whose engagement was announced last July, visited the Municipal Building yesterday afternoon and took out a marriage license. Their wedding is to be celebrated on Tuesday, Dec. 15, in Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue.

Their marriage will unite two families prominent in finance and business, and widespread in their connections. Miss Guggenheim is popular in society, having been introduced two Winters ago. She is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim. The engagement was announced while Mr. and Mrs. Guggenheim and their daughter were on a fishing trip in Canada, on board their houseboat Nahma.

Mr. Gimbel, who is 23 years old, is a graduate of Andover Academy and Yale University, and is associated with the firm of Gimbel Brothers of New York and Philadelphia, of which his father is a member.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. James H. Darlington, the wife of Bishop Darlington, and her daughter, Miss Eleanor T. Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn., are at the Hotel Gotham for a few days.

Mrs. Henry Wehrhane of Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., gave a small dinner last night for her débutante daughter, Miss Dorothy Wehrhane, taking her guests afterward to "Pandora's Box."

The wedding of Miss Estelle H. Flower and Clarence M. Chauncey will take place today in Tuxedo at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Pierre L. Barbey.

A Christmas sale for the benefit of the Darrach Home for Crippled Children will be held at the Biltmore today.

A tea dance will take place this afternoon at the Plaza, the proceeds of which are to go to the Warren Goddard House of the Friendly Aid Society.

Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff will entertain this afternoon with a plantation tea at her residence, 14 East Sixty-eighth Street.

Mrs. Edward N. Breitung gave a dinner last night at the St. Regis for Moncure Robinson, who is sailing today for England to spend the holidays with his sister, the Hon. Mrs. Wentworth Chetwynd. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Miss Janet Fish, and Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Hill of Denver, Col.

Mrs. Frederick E. Kessinger of 830 Park Avenue will entertain with a tea dance this afternoon for Miss Marjory Greenfield, whose engagement to James Metcalf has been announced.

Mrs. Charles Monteith Gilpin gave a buffet dinner for twenty-four guests last night before the dance of the Anne Brown Alumnae Association at the Plaza.

Mrs. James Harman Dinwiddie will entertain this afternoon at her country place, Shadow Lawn, at New Rochelle, with a tea dance for her niece, Miss Louise Cunningham of Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and her small sons, Alfred and George, have returned from their Adirondack camp to the Vanderbilt.

The marriage of Miss Hopeton D. Atterbury and William Quaid will take place on Jan. 20 in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. The three sisters of Miss Atterbury, Mrs. George M. Clarke, Mrs. Le Roy Miller, and Miss Josephine Atterbury, and the Misses Elise M. Schefer, Grace Fleishmann, and Mary Wagstaff, will be her attendants.

Relief Shop for Poor of New York.

The Home Relief Shop has been organized to help distressed persons in New York. Toys, ornaments, clothing for men, women, and children; embroideries, furniture, &c., will be received at the Old Calumet Club, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The articles are made up and altered by girls out of employment and sold to the poor at low prices.

NEW MACK PLAY AT THE LONGACRE

Author of "Kick In" Appears as the Hero-Reporter in "So Much for So Much."

MISS RAMBEAU EXCELLENT

Her Able Work Part of the Appeal of a Play Lighted by Genuine, Homely Humor.

SO MUCH FOR SO MUCH, a Play in Three Acts, by Willard Mack. At the Longacre Theatre.

Mrs. Brennan	Julia Woolcot
Bessie Brennan	Ruth Perry
Charlie Brennan	Charles Compton
Mary Brennan	Marjorie Rambeau
Tom Hughes	Willard Mack
Steve Grisemian	Jack Jevne
William Steadman	Joseph Kilgour
Powell	William Norton
Schultze	Edmund Walton

Willard Mack, who gave us that highly entertaining melodrama, "Kick In," earlier in the season, submitted a second play to New York last evening when "So Much for So Much" was presented here for the first time at the Longacre Theatre.

By this second product of his industrious and presumably long active pen, Mr. Mack shows once more that he has in him the stuff of which mighty good playwrights are made. It is a quieter but more ambitious work than the piece now stirring and startling the audiences at the Republic, and, partly because of its higher claims to attention, it is not possible to speak of it with such unreserved enthusiasm. But it is blessed as a product of that same happy gift of observation, possessed by a man who has a shrewd and genial humor and who looks at folks before he undertakes to write about them.

This time he comes to the Longacre not merely as a playwright and maker of artful curtain speeches, but as an actor, for the hero of "So Much for So Much" is a brave, upright, and impecunious reporter, and Mr. Mack has put aside that part for himself. He acquits himself most creditably in this capacity, but the chief acting honors of last evening fell to Marjorie Rambeau, an actress of no Broadway fame, who plays the chief rôle of Mr. Mack's play with genuine skill. In her performance there is not one false note. Her work is simple, direct, and charming. And in the scenes where these two play alone together there is achieved that peculiar excellence which is sometimes the result when one mind directs from the time the scene is first conceived until the curtain rises at the first performance.

The story of "So Much for So Much" is the story of the pretty stenographer and the unscrupulous employer. The girl is Mary Brennan, a wholesome, self-reliant, resolute wage earner, and the problem of the play is her problem of keeping her self-respect and her job at the same time. The peril of this particular Pauline is an abnormally systematic and infamous villainy, whose work, according to the watchful and suspicious reporter, is amazingly smooth. The Longacre audience was compelled to take the word of Mr. Mack in his double capacity for this, as the work seemed a bit rough last evening, but with the inevitable smoothings at matinées this may be remedied—somewhat.

This story of Mary suffers inevitably from being stale, although Mr. Mack has freshened it by taking the less familiar aspect of a Mary not empty-headed and easily tempted, but one wideawake and entirely conscious of her ideology of self. She simply cherishes the grave conviction that it is "so much for so much" in this weary world of hers, and expresses the determination to get as much as she needs for as little as possible. It is Mr. Mack's point, neither angrily nor dispassionately modified, that there is peril in her very self-confidence.

The first two acts are told very agreeably in the vein of homely comedy and they are kept cheerful and sunny by the play of Mr. Mack's humor, which relies not upon carefully achieved "bright lines," but upon a sense of character, his sense of the fun there is in just plain folks, and his happy faculty of writing dialogue very much in the way human beings talk.

As a visit to the interior of a poor flat, these scenes are charming in their simple observation and understanding. His best and most promising work is right here, and yet as contributions to his play both scenes are singularly unfortunate, for most of what happens in the entrapping of Mary happens off stage. The first act set in the Brennan living and sleeping room are devoted almost exclusively to a discussion of what has happened, what might be happening, and what could be expected to happen. That is too bad.

The awaited excitement arrives in act three and this act is well builded. It is marred a little by the fact that the rescuing is effected by stage journalism heroics of a trifle too shop-worn a quality and last evening it was seriously marred by a disgraceful lapse of performance. He stepped into the villian's rôle at the last minute and stumbled in the act.

The New York premiere was postponed two nights to give him time for rehearsals, but this allowance was obviously insufficient. It would be most unfair to judge his work in the rôle by last evening's uneasy performance, but even beneath his uncertainty it was not possible to detect an interpretation of sufficient skill and force to bring conviction to this most important act in Mr. Mack's play.

As Mary's Irish mother, Julia Walcot is excellent. As her brother Charlie, Charles Compton does good work. In the first two acts, the production bears witness to exceptionally wise and competent rehearsing.

Today's Debutantes.

Coming-out receptions will be given this afternoon by Mrs. Lancaster Morgan of 180 West Fifty-ninth Street for Miss Helen Ridgely Morgan, by Mrs. Benjamin T. Thayer of 46 East Seventy-ninth Street for her second daughter, Miss Marie Thayer; by Mrs. Edward Gerry Tuttle of 61 West Fifty-first Street for Miss Kathleen H. Tuttle; by Mrs. John Truitt Farrel of 59 West Forty-fifth Street for Miss Margaretta Farrel, and by Dr. John D. Quackenbos for his youngest daughter, Miss Katharine Quackenbos. Mrs. T. Halsted Myers of 59 West Fiftieth Street will entertain with a luncheon for her débutante neice, Miss Sarah Floyd-Jones Williams.

The New Assembly Dances.

The new assembly dances managed by Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips had their first meeting for the season last night in Delmonico's large ballroom. Mrs. Phillips and a number of the patronesses received. Those on the committee, headed by Mrs. Phillips, are Mrs. W. K. Mittendorff, Mrs. F. P. Duryea, Mrs. Richard Wayland-Smith, Mrs. G. A. Bicknell, Mrs. C. E. Mitchell, Mrs. George Carson Smith, Mrs. A. E. Cook, Mrs. Martin J. Quinn, Mrs. Charles L. Sicard, Mrs. F. B. Turck, Mrs. P. S. Dyer, Mrs. C. N. Demont, Mrs. Myra Doremus Paterson, Mrs. G. R. Branson, and Mrs. C. C. Reid. The next assembly will be held on Dec. 28.

Dr. John D. Haney's Art Lecture.

The Daughters of Ohio will have a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday afternoon, Dec. 14, at which Dr. John D. Haney will deliver a lecture on "Moorish Art in Spain." The lecture will be illustrated by pictures made and colored by the author.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Mme. Gluck Soloist—Pieces by Grainger and Schmitt Played.

The first half of the concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon was given up to Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, of which Mr. Damrosch gave an admirable performance; admirable in its finish and the quality of tone, in balance of the respective choirs, in the life and vigor that were given to the composition. What might chiefly have raised questions in the mind of some was the somewhat excessive modifications of tempo in the first movement—modifications sometimes so great as to interfere with the fundamental pulse of the movement; yet even such are preferable to a stiff rigidity of tempo.

There were on the programme three arrangements of British folk songs and dances, by Mr. Percy Aldridge Grainger, the young Australian composer, now in New York, who has devoted an altogether fresh and remarkable talent to making artistic use of such folk songs. They were "Molly on the Shore," "An Irish Tune," and a "Shepherd's Hey." Several of his arrangements have been heard here before. The Barrère Ensemble last season played a "Walking Song," set for wind instruments, and of the pieces played yesterday "Molly on the Shore" was played at a concert of the Schola Cantorum and the "Shepherd's Hey" at one of the Musical Art Society's. The first combines two Irish tunes, "Molly on the Shore," a reel, with "Temple Hill," and is set for four part, string orchestra. The "Shepherd's Hey" is an English morris dance tune to which he has given a more varied instrumental color in a very ingenious setting. The "Irish Tune" is like the other Irish tunes), from the Petrie collection, a very beautiful and touching melody. Mr. Grainger's work in these has been done with brilliant success. His harmonizations are thoroughly in keeping with the character of the tunes, and he has gained the effects from the string orchestra alone, as well as from the fuller orchestral timbres. The flavor of this music is sound, full and wholesome; it keeps close to the soil, and is not a sophistication of the originals—a tonic for palates surfeited, sometimes, with laborious concoctions of another brew. Mr. Grainger, who took part in the performance of the "Shepherd's Hey" at the piano, was called out to acknowledge the hearty applause given to his work.

Other new pieces were three waltzes by Florent Schmitt, "Reflets d'Allemagne," bearing the titles of Nürnberg, Dresden and Munich, and supposed to convey the impressions of a foreign visitor to those places; "combining," as Mr. Damrosch remarked, "German Gemütlichkeit, with French charm, and hence possibly out of date at the present moment." There was very little hint in them that their composer is one of the most "advanced" of the modern French school; and they are not more than agreeable dances of a conventional type.

Mme. Alma Gluck was the soloist. She sang the air "Durch Zärtlichkeit und Schmeicheln," from Mozart's opera "Die Entführung aus dem Serail," with much suavity, grace, and smooth beauty of tone; and a series of three songs by Charpentier, with orchestral accompaniments, some of which have been heard here before with the piano. The accompaniment for "Chevaux de Bois" was somewhat too noisy and gave Mme. Gluck too much to contend with. In the others she had scope to display a presenting the mood of Charpentier's music.

GERALDINE FARRAR AS TOSCA

Again Excels as Heroine of Puccini's Opera—Scotti as Scarpia.

Puccini's "Tosca" was sung at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the first time this season, with Geraldine Farrar in the title rôle, Antonio Scotti as Scarpia, Giovanni Martinelli as Cavaradossi, and the other rôles in the hands of Miss Braslau and Messrs. Reiss, Ananian, Bada, Segrai, and Reschiglian. Mr. Toscanini conducted.

This opera is frankly melodramatic. Just as the composer, in accepting the libretto, tactily bound himself to eschew lyric sentiment for more stern things; so the artists who undertake it in principle rôles must be actors first and singers afterward if they hope for success. It is an old tale how Miss Farrar and Mr. Scotti, the latter the one upon whom the principal burden falls, have acquitted themselves of their responsibility. Scotti's Scarpia is a classic among operatic characterizations.

Unlike most operatic "villains," Scarpia is a drawing-room character, which demands more finesse and subtlety than those sketched on a larger canvas. With a hundred inches of stage he compels admiration, the baritone vitalizes for the moment the force and unscrupulousness of the man and makes the motives that drive him carry over the footlights. It is a characterization which shows consummate skill on the histrionic side, and of the vocal it may be said that his tones showed no depreciation in quality or volume last night.

Miss Farrar's already splendid impersonation of Floria Tosca showed a gain in direction of repose. In the stormy passions of the second act she repressed any tendency to theatricalism, and the result was a tangible strengthening of the impression made. It was tragic acting of a high order. She was in good voice and sang the "Vissi d'arte" aria beautifully.

Mr. Martinelli has developed considerably since his last appearance as Cavaradossi. He acted last night with notable spirit and his singing was splendid. Paolo Ananian was new to the cast as Angelotti, which he did well, and the Spoletta of Mr. Bada deserves notice among the secondary parts, all of which were well done.

Altogether it was a performance of much brilliance and power, a result which, one may imagine, was largely contributed to in no small degree by Mr. Toscanini's direction of the very strenuous part the orchestra plays.

THEATRE PARTY FOR CHARITY.

Woman's Board of Polyclinic Hospital Is Aiding Babies' Ward.

The annual theatre party of the Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Polyclinic Hospital will take place at the Comedy Theatre on Monday evening, Dec. 14, when Marie Tempest and her company will give a special performance of "At the Barn." Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley, President of the board, and Mrs. E. E. Malcolm are in charge of the party, and the patronesses are Mrs. John A. Wyeth, Mrs. John A. Bodine, Mrs. W. B. Pritchard, Mrs. Alexander Lyle, Mrs. A. Robinson, Mrs. F. F. Flagg, Miss Isabelle Content, Mrs. L. J. Ludinski, Mrs. W. G. Triest, Mrs. R. H. Wylie, Miss Kittel, and others.

The object of the theatre party is to raise funds to buy equipment for the babies' ward, to furnish the roof garden for convalescents, and to pay the expenses of the beds for poor patients. Tickets are $3 and $5, and may be obtained from Mrs. E. E. Malcolm, 120 West Seventy-second Street, or from Miss Foley at the hospital, 341 West Fiftieth Street.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A party of fifty students of the Children's Educational Theatre attended the performance of "Polygamy" last night at the Playhouse as a tribute to Mary Shaw, who is in the cast of that play and is their instructor.

Ethel Barrymore will play a scene from "Captain Jinks" at the benefit for the widows and children in Europe at the Strand Theatre Dec. 8.

Marie Dressler will appear here on Dec. 28 at one of the Shubert theatres in "In a Mix Up."

The first contingent of the English company which will play here in "Tonight's The Night" will arrive today on the St. Paul.

Charles Frohman will leave today for Boston to attend the opening performances in that city of "John Drew and "The Girl From Utah."

Frank Campan completes the list of principals engaged for Winthrop Ames's forthcoming production of the prize play, "Children of Earth."

E. A. MERRITT DEAD AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Republican Congressman and Former Speaker of the New York Assembly.

FRAMED PUBLIC SERVICE ACT

Regarded It as His Monument—Conspicuous in Formulating Good Roads Legislation.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., member of Congress for the Thirty-first District of this State, died today at his home in Potsdam. Mr. Merritt was 54 years old and was serving his third term in Congress. He had been ill for several months.

The death of Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., marks the passing of a politician of prominence and power in the Republican State organization and of a public man whose conspicuous ability has been a factor in the molding of some of the most important measures which have found their way into the statute books of the State of New York in recent years. He was a member of the Assembly from 1901 until 1912, when he was elected to the House of Representatives.

Congressman Merritt was a product of the old school in politics, and, in common with most politicians of that school, was slow or unwilling to adjust himself to the latter-day drift of public sentiment. Despite his reactionary traits, Gov. Hughes, who had made his acquaintance when he was counsel and Mr. Merritt a member of the committee which was created by the Legislature in 1905 to investigate the price of gas in New York City, was quick to recognize his ability and usefulness.

When Mr. Hughes became Governor and prepared to put through the present Public Service Commissions law he took Mr. Merritt into his confidence and set him to work to draft the desired legislation. For almost three months Mr. Merritt labored day and night on the big job to which he had been assigned, and when he was through Gov. Hughes expressed himself as well satisfied with the result. In those days tremendous pressure was brought to bear on Mr. Merritt by those largely affected by the new law, who were anxious to have it framed as nearly as possible in a way to render it a weak instrument of public service regulation. To all such pressure Mr. Merritt proved adamant.

"I want this law as a monument on my grave, and I am determined that it shall be right from the point of view of the public interest," he frequently told his friends in those days.

Mr. Merritt was born in Pierrepont, St. Lawrence County. He was graduated from Yale with the Class of 1884. He had devoted a few months to the practice of law when his father, who was Consul General in London, made his son his deputy. After a few years abroad the younger Merritt was well satisfied to return to the rural seclusion of St. Lawrence County, where he engaged in the practice of law as well as in manufacturing and the promotion of water-power enterprises.

When Mr. Merritt first came to the Assembly the old Platt machine was in the heyday of its power. The late S. Fred Nixon was Speaker of the Assembly, and the head of the Assembly machine which for efficacy, smooth working, and corruption stands unparalleled in the legislative annals of this State. Mr. Merritt had not been in the Assembly any longer than was absolutely necessary to learn the ropes before he was recognized as one of the ablest and hardest-working members of the lower house. At the time of Speaker Nixon's death it was even rumored that Mr. Merritt was preparing to fight Him for the Speakership at the following session of the Assembly, and his subsequent attempt to capture the prize was blocked by President Roosevelt. He was, however, elected Speaker in 1912 and served in that capacity until he accepted the nomination which resulted in his election to the Sixty-third Congress.

Mr. Merritt in the years that followed took a conspicuous part in formulating the legislation which led to the first $50,000,000 appropriation for good roads, and had much to do with the laying out of the routes.

BALL FOR ITALIAN HOSPITAL.

Ambassador Di Cellere Attends Benefit, Also for Red Cross.

There was a large attendance at the ball given for the benefit of the Italian Hospital Building Fund at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The entire second floor was reserved for the affair, and the proceeds are to be equally divided between the hospital fund and the American Red Cross Society.

The ballroom and adjoining rooms were decorated with American and Italian flags and palms. The success of the ball was due to the efforts of Mrs. Charles Vincent Paterno, who, as hostess, stood at the head of the receiving line. She wore a gown of spangled material trimmed with spangled tulle and the train was made of white ostrich tips.

The ball was opened at 10 o'clock with a grand march, which was led by the flower girls and ushers, the daughters and sons of the patronesses and patronesses. Following this there was general dancing interspersed with exhibition dances. Mrs. Walter Pulitzer introduced a new South American dance, "Myggle"; Miss Ella Wheeler Wilson, assisted by Miss Beers, gave a "Dance of the Lilies," and there were also professional dancers.

Many guests came from Washington, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Conte Vincenzo Macchi Di Cellere, the new Italian Ambassador to this country, and the Comtesse Di Cellere, came from Washington to attend the ball, and were guests of honor.

Among the other invited guests were Mayor John Purroy Mitchel and Mrs. Mitchel, Charles S. Whitman, the Governor-elect, and Mrs. Whitman; the Italian Consul of New York, Giacomo Fara Forni; Antonio Caminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration of the United States; Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, and Mrs. Malone; Marcus M. Marks, Borough President of aMnhattan, and Mrs. Marks; George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen; Prince Giovanni Del Drago, Dr. E. De Vecchi, Robert W. De Forest, Vice President of the American National Red Cross Society, and other well-known people.

The hostesses and patronesses included Mrs. Edward Adams, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs John P. Laflin, Mrs. H. S. Anderson, Mrs. Charles H. Antony, Mrs. Arthur Brown, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Arthur MacGregor, Mrs. Richard A. Purdy, Mrs. Elbridge Snow, Mrs. James H. Wainwright, Mme. Carlo Polifeme, Mrs. Michael E. Paterno, Miss Genevieve Clarke, Miss Annie Leary, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. Charles H. Truax, Mrs. William Rogers Chapman, Mrs. Anson D. Bramhall, Mrs. Joseph E. Pearson, Miss Gladys Middaugh, Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, and Mrs. T. Darlington Semple.

Sons of Israel for Suffragists.

The Friendly Sons of Israel have notified Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, that their organization, which is a civic body with a membership of more than 4,000 in New York City, has gone on record for the enfranchisement of women in New York State. The vote was taken at a recent meeting after a heated debate.

PICTURE SALE YIELDS $5,127

J. Francis Murphy's "Landscape in Autumn" Brings Top Price, $505.

The sale of the Griffith and Jackson pictures was concluded at the Anderson Galleries last evening with returns of $3,511, making a total for the sale of $5,127. J. Francis Murphy's "Landscape in Autumn" brought the top price, going to H. Rohlfs for $505. For Twachtman's "The Beach at Coney Island," F. Bullock paid $150; for Karl Schlesinger's "A Young Woman," $115; for "View Near Cairo, Egypt," by Herman Corrodi, $225, and for "Hauling the Seine," by Paul Bistagne, $175.

"Skating," by the seventeenth century Dutch artist Jan van Goyen, went to E. F. Gray for $325, and the same buyer gave $200 for the Belgian artist Frans Charlet's "Five o'Clock Tea." H. F. Huber & Co. paid $105 for "George and Martha Washington," after Gilbert Stuart; Prinz Brothers gave $125 for a portrait after Nattie, "La Maquise de Marigny de Menars"; $130 for "The Three Mills," by J. H. Wijsmuller, a contemporary Dutch painter, and $200 for "On the Seashore," by George S. Truesdell.

SIGNOR PERUGINI DEAD.

Opera Singer Dies in Forrest Home —Married Lillian Russell.

John Chatterton, the opera singer, who adopted the stage name Signor Perugini, died yesterday in the Edwin Forrest Home for Actors, Philadelphia, in his fifty-ninth year.

Born in New York on Jan. 23, 1855, John Chatterton made his first appearance in opera in 1874, having studied voice culture and music in Paris and in Italian cities. He first sang in Europe, and his initial performance in this country was with the McCaull Opera Company. He remained with that company for several seasons and then appeared in grand opera with Mme. Patti at the Metropolitan Opera House.

As Johnny Holman, Signor Perugini was one of the most famous boy soprano appearing at that time. He was a member of the Holman Opera Company when William Crane made his stage début. He sang the leading tenor rôles in the early Casino successes, as well as at the Metropolitan Opera House. He was leading man with Miss Russell for several seasons, and finally became her third husband in Hoboken, Jan. 31, 1894. They were separated before the end of a year, and Signor Perugini obtained a divorce in Jersey City on Oct. 21, 1898.

For a while he was in the brokerage business in Wall Street, where he went under the name of John Chatterton. The stage still had a lure for him that he could not resist, so in November, 1912, he reappeared in "The Yellow Jacket" by George C. Haselton and J. Harry Benttimo.

SALEM T. RUSSELL DEAD.

Former President of New York Stock Exchange Was in 96th Year.

Salem Towne Russell, a former President of the New York Stock Exchange and a charter member of the Union League Club, died yesterday at his home, 125 West Thirteenth Street, in his ninety-sixth year. Mr. Russell was born in Charlton, Mass., and came to this city in 1836. His first home was on the present site of the Stock Exchange; later, after marrying Miss Adeline Davis of Charlton, he moved uptown to Barclay Street. Mr. Russell finally moved to his late home, which was then considered to be far uptown. He was a member of All Souls' Church during the entire ministry of Dr. Bellows and later until his death.

Mr. Russell was a member of the Government Bond Department, and joined the New York Stock Exchange in 1869, when it consolidated with the Open Board of Brokers. In 1870 he became a member of the Governing Committee, and in 1876 was elected President, with Gen. Grant Brayton Ives as Vice President. In 1881 Mr. Russell was appointed a member of the Stock List Committee, and for sixteen years was Chairman of the committee.

Mr. Russell was always interested in politics and refused a nomination for Congress. He was a Republican, and cast his first vote for Gen. Harrison for President in 1840 and his last for Charles S. Whitman as Governor.

Jutsice J. Foster Wilkin.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 4.—J. Foster Wilkin, a Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, died suddenly today at his home in New Philadelphia, where he had gone to recuperate from what was supposed to be a slight indisposition. Justice Wilkin, who was a Democrat, was born in Virginia 61 years ago.

Obituary Notes.

OSCAR J. KAHNWEILER, 51 years old, a member of the firm of David Kahnweiler's Sons, premiers, of 250 Front Street, died yesterday in his apartments at the Hotel Ansonia. His widow survives him.

Mrs

SAY ROCKEFELLER JR. GAVE STRIKE ADVICE

Colorado Miners' Leaders Produce a Telegram Outlining Course for Operators.

WOULD CHECKMATE UNION

And Show That Rejection of Offers Led to Disorders—Ex-Senator Patterson Assails Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 4.—With the idea of discrediting the testimony given by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., before the Congressional Committee which investigated the Colorado coal strike, the leaders of the United Mine Workers of America today presented to the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations copies of a telegram sent by Mr. Rockefeller telling officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company how the operators should reply to Representative Foster of the Congressional Committee.

The telegram, which was obtained in a manner kept secret by the strike leaders, was authenticated by Jesse F. Welborn, who, Mr. Rockefeller has said, was the active representative of the Rockefeller interests in combating the strike. The telegram reads as follows:

New York, April 30, 1914.

J. F. Welborn, L. M. Bowers, Colorado Fuel and Iron Company:

Referring to my telegram of this morning, repeating telegrams from and to Dr. Foster, the letter of Gov. Ammons of Nov. 27 to the operators and miners shows that at that time the only obstacle to a settlement was recognition of the union. He then suggested a solution covering all points except recognition, and the operators accepted his suggestion. Invited their employes who had not been guilty of disorder and other unlawful acts to return on the terms mentioned by him, and assured him and their former employes that they would conform in good faith to all of his suggestions.

It seems to us that the operators should call Dr. Foster's attention to these facts and reiterate their willingness to accept this settlement. By so doing they will place themselves in a very strong position before the public in that it is now evident that all disorder since Nov. 27 has been due to the refusal of the union to accept the settlement which was then proposed by the Governor and accepted by the operators, but rejected by the miners.

Unless in the meantime there has been an important change in the situation, as stockholders and Directors, we strongly urge that the operators make reply to Dr. Foster along these lines.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr.

This telegram later will be introduced as evidence by the union men to bear out their contention that the younger Rockefeller is the real directing force in the fight against recognition of the union.

Mr. Rockefeller testified before the Foster Committee that in April, the time of the Ludlow massacre, he had no active connection with the strike.

Ex-United States Senator Patterson concluded his testimony this morning by making a strong plea for a compulsory arbitration law, intimating that the operators, by refusing to meet men in conference, considered that all men were not born equal. He said such a law was necessary to bring the operators to their senses.

Commissioner Harris Weinstock said investigations he had made in Australia and New Zealand forced him to the opinion that compulsory arbitration was not feasible, and when Mr. Patterson made reference to what he called the operators' obstinacy, he said:

"Would that not have been a good time for the State to have taken over the mines?"

Mr. Patterson, denouncing the Colorado State Militia, said that among its members at this time were more than 400 employes of coal companies and that, because of its past acts, most of the people had no confidence in it.

John McLennan, President of the Colorado State Federation of Labor and of District 15, United Mine Workers, reviewed the history of strikes from 1876 to date and also introduced a letter written by W. J. Martel, Chief Secret Service Officer for the State, to an official of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, showing how the strike leaders in 1904 were "Kangarooed" (beaten up and incapacitated) and driven from the State.

Tracing up the present strike, he accused the operators of white-capping methods, citing an instance where a union official was dragged from his bed at night by four company agents, beaten and ordered to quit the country.

W. S. Curtis, an operator employing union men, testified that there were good and evil features to the union system.

Miners to Continue Strike.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 4.—The joint conference of the miners and operators representing the Eastern Ohio coal fields, where 15,000 miners have been on strike since April 1 last, adjourned this afternoon, breaking off all negotiations toward a settlement of the strike.

CAUGHT BY DICTOGRAPH.

Bronx Detective Held for Trying to Sell State Compensation Records.

Sigmund Fox, formerly county detective in the Bronx, and his son, Philip, were held in $500 bail each for Special Sessions yesterday by Magistrate Corrigan, in the Tombs Court, on the charge of conspiring to obtain records of the State Workmen's Compensation Commission, which, it is charged, they attempted to sell to casualty companies. Eight dictograph records of conversations between Sigmund and Philip Fox and Jacob J. Dorn, Superintendent of the New York Casualty Company, were submitted as evidence. Spencer F. Baldwin, manager of the State Insurance Fund, corroborated Mr. Dorn's testimony relative to the taking of the records.

Nathaniel J. Rosenberg, Assistant Secretary of the State Workmen's Compensation Commission, testified that Sigmund Fox visited his home and tried to get Rosenberg to get the records. Harry A. Wolfe, a bookkeeper for the commission, and Sadie McGuire, a filing clerk, also testified that Philip Fox tried to get them to obtain records of the commission.

Can't Transfer Railroad Ticket.

Walter J. Salomon some time ago accepted from a Dr. Talcott of this city as security for a loan, two railroad tickets, which had been sent to the doctor by Dr. Joslen of San Francisco for the transportation of himself and his wife to California. When Mr. Salomon tried to recover the value of the tickets, $159.50, the New York Central refused to refund on the ground that they were not transferable, and had been signed by Dr. Talcott. Mr. Salomon sued, but the Appellate Division yesterday upheld the railroad's contention.

Gets $2,000 Bad Food Verdict.

Mme. Valeri, a teacher of vocal music, whose husband is the secretary to Signor Bonci, received yesterday in the Federal District Court a verdict of $2,000 from the Pullman Company on account of illness after eating a meal on one of its dining cars in August, 1910. She asked $5,000, complaining that it had prevented her from earning about $3,000 in the pursuit of her profession.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. MARTHA'S
Bronxville, N. Y.
Episcopal.
Three Years Course. Specialty of Sewing, Dressmaking and Gardening.

Do You Need Instruction?
[illegible] St. I. M. A., 215 W. 125th St., N. Y.

LOSES GRAIN RATE FIGHT.

Commission Finds No Merit in Produce Exchange Complaint.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The New York Produce Exchange again has failed in its effort to put New York on a basis of competition with Montreal in the grain export trade. The Interstate Commerce Commission today rendered a decision against the Produce Exchange and in favor of the New York Central Railroad Company. The situation is practically the same as that of three years ago, when a similar appeal was made to the commission involving the same railroad.

The rates in question are for the transportation of grain by lake and rail from Buffalo to New York City, known usually as "ex-lake export rates." The complaint was filed by the Produce Exchange on Dec. 1, 1913, when the rate was 5½ cents a bushel, or 9.1 cents per 100 pounds, and a tariff had been filed to make the rate 6 cents a bushel, or 10 cents per 100 pounds. The rate prior to 1913 was changed several times, but never was below 4½ cents a bushel for the open navigation season.

The Produce Exchange charged that this rate gave a decisive preference for Montreal, and on that account the grain trade at that point was prospering steadily to the disadvantages of New York City. In the open season Montreal ships from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels more grain than New York. In 1911, when there was a 4-cent rate, the New York shipments increased and those at Montreal fell off 3,500,000 bushels.

The exporters proposed last year to the carriers that from Dec. 15 to April 14 the rate be 6 cents; from April 14 to June 1, 5½ cents; from June 1 to Sept. 1, 4½ cents, and for the remainder of the year, 5 to 5½ cents. The carriers rejected this proposal and insisted that for the open season, when the shipments are heaviest, the rate should be held at 5½ cents.

The Interstate Commerce Commission holds in the decision handed down today that the rate is not unjust or unreasonable. It asserts that it has no power to compel the carriers to meet the competition from Montreal, and has no jurisdiction over rates from the lakes to Montreal. The Produce Exchange complained that the rate was higher than the pro-rated share the carrier earned on shipments from Chicago to New York. The commission adheres to the position that the division of a through rate is a matter of no concern to the public and should not be made the standard of reasonableness.

SIR W. VAN HORNE HOPEFUL.

Canadian Pacific Man Looks for Big Business Revival.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—Sir William Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, was a guest at the dinner given by President Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio last night, said today that business in this country was improving and that good times were coming soon.

"Unquestionably things are on the mend," he said. "Evidences of this are becoming more apparent each day, and I look for a big revival in business in the not distant future.

"Primarily, I should say this country is bound to benefit tremendously by the European war. The effects of this are already being felt in the constant demands on the agricultural and manufacturing resources of the United States. It is doubtless the appreciation of this which has aided more than any other one thing in restoring confidence.

"This demand has just about started. It is bound to grow as the needs abroad become more urgent. Therefore the future for business and for better times here is bright, and this outlook cannot fail to impress any business man who tries to keep in touch with current events.

"Conditions in Canada are usually somewhat similar to those in this country. Our relations are close, and the intercourse of the two are such that the influences which affect the one are also felt in some degree in the other. Canada, however, did not have the abundant grain crop that was raised in the United States this year."

IMPORTS OF A WEEK.

Some of the Main Items in the List of Goods Brought In.

Imports of general merchandise here in the week ended Nov. 28, sagged somewhat compared with the previous week. Their value was $13,986,536, compared with $14,305,619 the week before, and $14,534,570 the week before that. Imports of indigo for the week amounted to $12,616, and of indigo auxiliary, $4,356. Aniline colors had a value of $23,414, while aniline salts aggregated in value $4,329. Imports of aniline colors for the past twelve weeks are set down at $1,361,381. Imports of argols were $86,376, while dyewood entries had a value of $18,860, and dyewood extract, $4,568.

Included in the Custom House report are $132,292 worth of jewelry, precious stones and watches, and coffee entries having a value of $1,535,597. Argentine beef imports were 1,226,700 pounds worth $128,673. Imports of leather, hides, and findings had a value of $1,192,442, while india rubber, manufactures, substitutes, and waste were valued at $887,286. Furs entered were appraised at $201,552, and 623 bales of wool, at $80,877. Cocoa imports had a value of $87,722, and tobacco of $1,113,663.

Imports of dry goods for consumption totaled $1,670,060, silk entries being appraised at $244,320. The week before these entries were valued at $1,692,155 and at $2,043,293 in the same week last year. Withdrawals of dry goods from bonded warehouses last week amounted to $502,537, while those entered for warehouse had a value of $567,778. Withdrawals the corresponding week last year aggregated $546,588, while the entries were $706,062.

EXPECT BIG COTTON EXPORTS

Present Insurance Conditions Holding Up Shipments, Say Investigators

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Cotton shipments from America to Germany and Austria are expected by State and Commerce Department officials to total 75,000 to 150,000 bales a month, as soon as the marine insurance rates thereon can be adjusted more satisfactorily to the shippers. In this connection the committee appointed by the Secretaries of State, Treasury and Commerce, to consider the foreign cotton market situation today issued the following statement:

"It is evident from the replies from the Consular circular that there is a tremendous demand for cotton in Germany and Austria, and the prices are high, ranging from 14 to 15 cents a pound. The principal difficulty at present seems to be the high rate of marine insurance. Otherwise the movement of cotton from the United States to Europe would be facilitated."

Efforts are to be made as soon as Congress meets to amend and broaden the War Risk bill. The purpose is to provide Government insurance on shipments to the belligerent countries, even when these shipments include articles such as cotton, which have been declared non-contraband.

The State and Commerce Departments jointly have been working out the plans for shipping cotton to Germany and Austria. Some of it is going direct to the port of Bremen, other cargoes to Rotterdam, Genoa, or other neutral ports, and thence into Germany and Austria. The ships will come back bearing potash, dyestuffs, and other chemicals needed here, which Germany will allow to be exported to this country only in American bottoms.

What is Sent Abroad.

One of the largest single shipments of horses for military purposes abroad to be made from this port since the war began is revealed in the manifest of the steamship Arcadian, released for publication yesterday by the Custom House authorities. The Arcadian sailed for Bordeaux Nov. 8 with 643 horses aboard, valued at $193,500. Among other things the Carpathia, sailing Nov. 4, carried 1,450 bales cotton, valued at $55,124; 1,163 barrels lubricating oil, worth $5,275; 83,634 pounds tin, valued at $10,758; 61,853 pounds cottonseed oil, valued at $3,644; automobiles worth $8,000; 141,285 bushels wheat, valued at $183,670; 2,240 bags sugar, valued at $8,961; 500 bags flour, valued at $1,550; 373,544 pounds cottonseed oil, valued at $13,885; 53,200 pounds lard, valued at $3,220; 121,600 pounds bacon, valued at $1,800, and 651,000 pounds wax, valued at $68,338.

WILL FINISH HUGE DRYDOCK.

Navy's Secretary Believes That Pearl Harbor Problems Are Solved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Work on the great drydock for the navy at the Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, naval base, soon will be resumed. This dock will be one of the largest in the world. The resumption of work is the result of a supplemental agreement which Secretary Daniels made today with the San Francisco Bridge Company.

The contract for this dock originally was made with the same company on July 22, 1909. The work, subject to several supplemental agreements increasing the dimensions of the dock, proceeded until Feb. 17, 1913, when the bottom of the dock "blew up." The site is on a coral reef and is sufficiently porous to permit a great hydrostatic pressure under the bottom. This condition is unique in drydock construction, and the difficulties encountered have called for all the resources of the engineers. The problems involved now bid fair to be solved.

Secretary Daniels sent one of the foremost civil engineers of the country to Pearl Harbor to investigate conditions and make recommendations. The Secretary also had the benefit of the advice of the experts of the Naval Civil Engineer Corps. Congress at its last session authorized an increase of $1,500,000 in the cost of construction. The Secretary, however, was able to make an agreement with the San Francisco Bridge Company to make the changes for $1,261,850.

The original contract price was $1,760,000 for a dock 620 feet in length and 140 feet wide. In 1910 Congress authorized an increase in the cost of the dock up to $2,700,000, in pursuance of which the dock was lengthened to 831 feet and widened to 148 feet. The dock, according to the design now decided upon, will be 1,029 feet long, 148 feet wide at the top, and 35 feet deep over the sill at mean high water. The date prescribed for finishing the work is June 1, 1918. The total cost will be $4,442,115.43, exclusive of the cost of the caisson, pumping plant, and some minor features to be provided by the Government.

PREDICTS RAILROAD CRISIS.

Higher Rates or Government Ownership Is Ripley's View.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 4.—E. P. Ripley, President of the Santa Fé, said today that the "show down" between the railroads and the Government would follow close upon the end of the European war, and that the result would be either Government ownership or freight rates that would restore railroad stocks and bonds to the lists of attractive securities.

"The present Administration will make no move in either direction," said Mr. Ripley. "It is satisfied to control the railroads with none of the responsibilities of railroad management. Government control has destroyed the credit of the railroads, for we are refused rates that attract American capital to railroad investment. Under present conditions there can be no new construction, and roads and equipment are being maintained under tremendous difficulties.

"The present system of Government control will break down when good times return, which will be after the nations of Europe have quit beating each other's brains out. When that new period of prosperity and development comes, the railroads will be utterly unable to keep pace with the country's development. They will be as unable as now to build extensions, for capital will go into more remunerative investments. Then the show down will come, the people will demand that transportation facilities keep pace with the country's needs, and the Government will be compelled either to take over the ownership and management of the railroads or to abandon the present harsh system of control and permit rates that will attract capital to us again."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

LIEBLER COMPANY.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court yesterday appointed Irving J. Dittenhofer receiver for Liebler Company and the firm of Liebler & Co., theatrical producers of 461 Fourth Avenue, with authority to continue business for sixty days. Bankruptcy petitions were filed against both concerns by Rosenberg, Levis & Ball, attorneys for creditors. Liabilities are stated to be $825,000 to $850,000, and assets are expected to realize eventually $300,000. James N. Rosenberg, counsel for the receiver, said that all the profitable enterprises would be continued.

SAMUEL H. GOLDSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed here against Samuel H. Goldstein, a furrier of Montreal, by Joseph Ulmann, a creditor, for $1,578. It was alleged that on Nov. 30 he admitted in writing inability to pay his debts. It was also stated that he has no business in this city, but has property here. The assets are placed at $1,800.

J. THURMAN & CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against J. Thurman & Co., Inc., dealer in dresses and women's clothing, 2,263 Seventh Avenue, by these creditors: Harris Perelmuter, $715; Seasonwein & Rabinowitz, $150, and Louis Goldman, $200. The corporation made an assignment on Thursday. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,500.

MUTUAL PRINTERS MACHINERY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William J. Jones and Elizabeth V. Taglin, composing the firm of the Mutual Printers Machinery Company, 57 Beekman Street, by these creditors: W. R. Pelper, $30; Silas & Muller, $333, and Abraham Leff, $140. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $1,000.

JACOB GOMPRECHT, a bookkeeper of 552 West 163d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,196 and no assets. He filed the petition to get rid of a judgment obtained against him on Nov. 2, 1911, by the Carnegie Trust Company on a note which he indorsed for Alfred Epstein.

SOLOMON LUSTIG of 408 Lenox Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,525 and no assets. The liabilities are a deficiency judgment on the foreclosure sale of 63 Grafton Street, Brooklyn.

AARON DERNER of 37 Market Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $764 and no assets.

KUNIN & HANIN.—Isidor Kunin and Isaac Hanin, who formerly composed the firm of Kunin & Hanin of 1,771 Madison Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,089 and assets of $80 in accounts.

CORTELYOU INVESTING COMPANY, INC.—Judge Hough has appointed John E. Henry, Jr., receiver for the Cortelyou Investing Company, Inc., of 20 Avenue A, which is building three apartment houses at Cortelyou Road and Ocean Avenue, Flatbush.

STULTZ BROTHERS, manufacturers of pianos at 383 Rider Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $94,105, of which $27,848 are secured, and nominal assets of $40,752, consisting of stock, $15,000; machinery and fixtures, $1,300, and accounts, $24,552. Among the creditors are the Woods & Brooks Company, Buffalo, $9,274; Matawan Steel and Iron Company, $5,000; Grand Rapids Veneer Works, $6,567, and Jacob Brother Company, $4,942, all of which are secured; A. C. Cheney Piano Action Company, Castleton, N. Y., $21,000; Loescher Piano Case Company, Paterson, $12,160, and H. B. Walters, Greenwich, $5,500.

SCHAPIRO & COHEN, manufacturers of ostrich feathers, 8 and 10 Third Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $28,436 and assets of $18,617, consisting of stock, $6,000; accounts, $12,000; cash in bank, $1,517, and fixtures, $100.

RAE HERZBERG, dealer in gowns, 2,380 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $10,147 and assets of $6,857, consisting of stock, $4,500; fixtures, $1,000; accounts, $357, and cash, $20.

SAMUEL GREENMAN, dealer in dry goods, 1,698 Madison Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,486 and assets of $4,056, consisting of stock, $1,800; accounts, $2,641; fixtures, $100, and insurance surrender value, $115, and chromos and photos, $5.

WILLIAM F. SIMPSON ADVERTISING AGENCY of 38 Park Row has made an assignment to Francis F. Sherwood. The business was started in 1890 by William F. Simpson, and was incorporated in September, 1902, with capital stock of $10,000, and Mr. Simpson as President.

MORRIS SCHWARTZ, doing business as the Hudson Waist Company, dealer in waists, dresses, and underwear at 38 Allen Street, has made an assignment to William M. Sullivan.

448 Business Failures This Week.

Bradstreet's reports 448 business failures in the United States during the week, against 389 for the previous week and 326, 289, 269 and 267 for the corresponding weeks of 1913 to 1910. The Middle States had 128, New England 88, Southern 143, Western 76, Northwestern 12, and Far Western 25. Canada had 81, against 104 for the preceding week. About 84 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had less than $5,000 capital, and 91 per cent. had from $5,000 to $50,000 capital.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

3 IN 1 MIDDY BLOUSE; a practical novelty; patented Oct. 22, 1914; samples ready. Freedman, 816 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLOAK MATERIALS; Spring, Fall weights; staples; sale cheap by manufacturer. N 80 Times.

CLOSING OUT a lot of perfume, Parma Violette in fancy bottles, 156 5th Av., Room 932.

WILL BUY QUANTITY of suitings, not over 75c. Cooper & Grapes, 145 W. 28th St.

Jobber now looking at Spring silk and serge dresses. 10th floor, 118 West 29th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4¼@5 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...4¼@5 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

45 Per Cent. for Creditors.

Letters were sent last night to the creditors of the Lion Dry Goods Company of Toledo, Ohio, a subsidiary of the H. B. Claflin Company, offering them a settlement at the rate of 45 cents on the dollar. No previous offer had been made these creditors, though offers of settlement ranging from 35 to 75 cents on the dollar were made some time ago to practically all of the other creditors of the Claflin retail stores that were involved in the failure of the parent concern. It was expected that application would be made to the United States District Court this week for an order of sale of all the Claflin assets, but it was said yesterday that the drawing up of the necessary papers had not yet been completed by the attorneys engaged in the work of rehabilitating the Claflin enterprises.

Holiday Trading in Waists.

A good call for waists suitable for holiday gifts is reported in this market, with both tailored and semi-tailored effects in demand. Tailored effects are best in linen waists, while in cotton goods there is a wide variety of merchandise in demand. Some natty cotton volle waists show the use of oval or triangular inserts of lace or net, together with dainty embroidered decorations. Full length sleeves and high collars of the military type are other leading points of these garments. Considerable use of black chantilly lace over white or flesh-colored chiffon is seen in the better grades. Attractive waists of printed taffeta and chiffon are included in lines of silk goods, as are crêpes de chine in a number of colors.

Hastening Neckwear Deliveries.

Factories owned by local manufacturers of women's neckwear are busy rushing out merchandise to fill the holiday demand, the rush being especially great in some cases because of requests for earlier shipments to retailers than those specified in the orders taken. A great many attractive collars are being shown which combine lace with crêpes, satin, velvet, and net. Both closed and semi-closed collars, in stock and military effects, are in demand, and the call for vestee effects continues strong. An especially good demand is reported in some quarters for collar and cuff sets, some lines showing very pretty, knife-pleated creations in lawn and organdy. Surplice effects in net and lace are shown, too, the collars of some of them being so constructed that they can be worn over fur neckpieces.

No Lack of Facilities.

Although the impression has been given that the piece goods mills are not in a position, for various reasons, to undertake the manufacturing of large amounts of fabric, the facts in the case do not seem to warrant such an assumption. S. H. & O. B. Newhouse, who received recently a foreign army contract for 1,500,000 yards of khaki cloth in suiting and overcoating weights, are understood to have received applications from mills outside their regular organization that would have enabled them to fill 70 per cent. additional yardage within the specified time. From time to time selling agents are found who dilate at length on the impossibility of producing such large amounts of goods as the army contracts call for. The shortage of wool and dyestuffs is cited in support of the contention. The evident willingness of the mills to take the business would seem to contradict such assertions.

Find Collections Good.

Despite a long period of dullness in the coat and suit trade, the commission houses, selling to the cutters-up report that collections are remarkably good under the circumstances. This is especially true of the local coat and suit manufacturers who are meeting their bills in a commendable way. Payments from the Chicago market are not as satisfactory as they might be, but sellers look for an improvement shortly in the western situation. Credit men who check the accounts of the cutters-up believe that the trade has passed a crisis in its affairs and from now on conditions will become better. The mere fact that a manufacturer has been able to weather the storm that is just passing over will add materially to his prestige and, once the trade becomes active again, all doubt of his financial responsibility having been removed, he should enjoy greater credit facilities than hitherto.

Suit Demand Is Better.

While the continuance of unseasonable weather is keeping trade back in the cloak and suit field, there is a fairly good business being done just now in suits in the latest colorings, especially in the sand and putty shades. Most of these suits show circular or gored skirts. The vogue of the skirt made on a yoke seems to have lost some ground, though a good many skirts are still being made up that way. There seems to be no limit now to the amount of fur trimming used on skirts and, as a result, some of the fur bands that are run around the bottoms are so wide as to be not far removed from the ridiculous. The suit jackets are mostly short or medium length, most of the latter being made with a pronounced flare. Fur trimmings are also much used on the coats, the leading fabrics for which are velvet, gabardines, serges, and broadcloths. Quite a few covers are also being used in the newest models.

Where His Styles Went.

Speaking of the spirit of the recent meeting held by the Dress and Waist Manufacturers Association to discuss the style question and the evident desire of those manufacturers present to withhold their own ideas, but gain all the information they could of what the other man was going to produce, a manufacturer said that there were very good reasons why such caution and secretiveness should have prevailed. His firm, for instance, had made large shipment of a certain costume to a prominent retail house which sold the garment through its catalogue. The costumes, through a mistake, were placed in stock. The saleswoman in charge of the department was questioned and said that most of the purchasers looked like business people. This was confirmed in a very short time by the large number of replicas of the garments brought to the buyer for the store by manufacturers who had purloined the design and reproduced it to sell at a cheaper price.

Gloves Are Wanted.

The glove demand has been better of late because of the improved retail sale due to the approaching holiday, but the season as a whole is reported behind because of the weather. Supplies are short in the hands of several of the manufacturers and the wholesalers, particularly domestic stock, which is due to the strike of the gloveworkers and the small quantities of glove leather now available. Most of the retailers have all the imported gloves they want, though some direct shipments are now considerably overdue and may not arrive in time for the Christmas trade. The outlook for imported gloves for Spring is fair enough. No real dearth of supplies is looked for, and it is said to be practically assured that prices on French kid gloves will not be advanced materially despite the unsettling conditions of the war. On lamb gloves, however, there is a different story to tell, prices on these goods for Spring delivery having been put up as much as twelve to fifteen cents a pair. In isolated cases the advances are reported to be even larger.

Gray Goods in Little Demand.

Yesterday was another quiet day in the gray goods market, but prices continued steady. There were a few fair-sized trades put through on printcloths, the principal of which seemed to be a sale of 38½-inch 64-64s for nearby delivery at 3 13-16 cents. Bids of 3¾ cents for these goods went begging in the market, so the business was finally done at the figure given above. Most of the mills are asking 3¾ cents for this construction for delivery during the first three months of next year, with few of them willing to contract beyond that period. Continued bids of 3⅝ cents for 38½-inch 64-60s failed to bring out any first-class goods, and bids of 3½ cents for 64-56s in the same width also failed to produce any merchandise, both constructions being held a sixteenth of a cent higher. The demand for drills and sheetings was not overactive during the day. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch,	80-80s	5½@38¼-inch,	64-56s 3 9-16@
39-inch,	72-76s	5@ 38¼-inch,	60-52s 3¾@
39-inch,	68-72s	4½@38¼-inch,	60-48s 3⅝@
38½-in.,	64-64s	3 13-16@27-inch,	64-60s 2¾@
38½-in.,	64-60s	3 11-16@27-inch,	56-52s 2 1-16@

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abramms, Lorenzo—John J. Felin & Co., $184.
Brener, Samuel—General Oven Co., $985.
Bottjer, Henry J.—W. Kornahrens, $227.
Braunstein, Moses L.—H. B. Claflin Co., $169.
Burnet, Jacob B.—Broadway Cortlandt Co., $112.
Baranouczkas, Antanos, adm.—O. R. Wirth, costs, $107.
Beckett, Robert and Thomas, adm.—J. Blum, $107.
Benjes, William H.; Charles S. Stiefel, Christian Benjes, and John H. Iden—Manhattan Rolling Mill, $325.
Bagge, Helen—Manhattan Rolling Mill, $810.
Baratz, Harry—J. Weintraub, $449.
Coulocos, George, and Panagiotis Coucouomates—T. Panagakos, $126.
Chinnock, Alvah—B. Altman, $237.
Clegg, Anthony M.—H. McAtamney, $183.
Dahlstrom, Eugene; Alfred Schoen, and Schoen Dahlstrom Co., Inc.—Ravenswood Paper Mill Co., $240.
Doelger, Charles A.—C. Morgenroth, $680.
Dine, Harry N.—New York Edison Co., $183.
Drucker, Roy and Pauline—Same, $1,012.
Edelstein, Harris—A. Perrotto, $200.
Fiske, Philip S.—L. B. Kendall, $202.
Greene, James E.—J. Brown, $882.
Grisler, Henry G.—C. Goldberg, $472.
Greenblatt, Sarah, sex?—K. Burnstein, $1,030.
Greenbaum, George E.—Trop Chocolate Co., $584.
Glogau, Joseph—15 Walker Street Corporation, $101.
Goldberger, Martin, Sarah Weissberger, and Joseph Weissberger—Northern Bank of New York, $1,354.
Hackney, John—Ortelg & Loveday, Inc., $561.
Hedges, Charles—W. W. Mountjoy, costs, $293.
Horowitz, Samuel—H. L. Browne, $522.
Hartog, Alphonse—Oregon Apartment Co., $146.
Halsted, J. Henry—Brush Fibre Supply Co., $250.
Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nursery—Annin & Co., $102.
Hooke, F. Howard—M. G. Dukan et al., $163.
Hirsch, Sol—J. O'Brien, $509.
Jacobson, Arthur—T. Dalsenberger, $2,115.
Kuhn, John F., and Aetna Accident and Liability Co.—Williamsburg Iron and Wire Works, Inc., $1,484.
K. & K. Motor Car Co.—U. S. Tire Co., $154.
Kneipp, Alfred—J. P. Reilly, $172.
Kemp, William, and Sidney H. Browdil—H. Applebaum, $112.
Kanan, Melham—Tadross & Ackary, $122.
Kell, Julius—R. Lemkin, $164.
Lozer, Paul F.—Hunt & West, Inc., $299.
Lipsitz, Lewis, and Sam Brody—J. Davis, $1,025.
Lordi, Joseph—C. Bradshaw, $357.
Lowsky, Israel—Manhattan Rolling Mill, $157.
Levine, Morris—Heslock Real Estate Co, $126.
Levin, Philip—Bobrow Fur Co., $336.
Mahon, Richard E.—John Burke Imp. Co., $226.
McMullen, Alexander or Alex.—James Everard's Breweries, $126.
Marx, Ben—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., $230.
McDermott, Roderick—Humphrey Co., $122.
Merwin, Horace W.—W. T. Rivette, $172.
Minoer, Jacob L.—F. A. Weinberg et al., $203.
Nurnberg, Aurelia O.—H. B. Claflin Co., $179.
Nugent, Frederick—Addressograph Co., $101.
National Electric Bulletin Corp.—E. S. Alton, $286.
National Slavonic Soc. of U. S. A.—M. Raab et al., $1,208.
Plunkett, Catherine F., or Catherine F. Farnan—J. T. G. Finn, $1,183.
Riverview Park Water Carrousel Co.—Surety Engineering Co., $1,145.
Rhein, Benjamin B.—J. B. Martindale et al., $116.
Rosenberg, Max—H. Cohen, $478.
Roy, Louis C.—C. C. Marshall, $524.
Reiffen, Sarah—A. Wald, $335.
Rathowsky, Aaron S., and Harris Rogers—German Exchange Bank, $597.
Rudners Oil Vienna, Inc.—Uneeda Steam Laundry Co., $279.
Rinaldo, Carmela, adm.—Pelham Operating Co., $107.
Seedman, James—J. R. Dawson, $494.
Santilli, Antonio—P. Capoli, $171.
Schmitz, Frank C.—Sewickley Valley Trust Co., $2,841.
Somerville, Max, Joseph Lipkowitts, Sarah Weissberger, and Joseph Weissberger—Northern Bank of New York, $1,357.
Schneider, Sone—M. R. Ellison et al., $151.
Slavis, William, adm.—Pittsburgh Cont. Co., costs, $119.
Sheridan, Thomas, and Flushing Development Co.—W. H. Rutter, $152.
Third Av. Ry. Co.—T. J. McArthur, $200.
Same—F. F. Martens, $100.
Tanz, Yetta—J. E. Martindale et al., $174.
United Machinery Co.—Crescent Machine Co., $275.
Villeneuve-Pohl Corp., Angelo de Villeneuve, Edward Pohl, and Wolff W. Friedlander—Passaic Falls Throwing Co., $4,489.
Wirth, Philip—T. Wile, $258.
Weiss, Adolph—J. Weintraub, $194.
Wood, Joseph S.—S. Erdreich, $1,583.
Ward, Fannie—Lord & Taylor, $179.
Weissberger, Joseph, Sarah Weissberger, and Emanuel Glick—Northern Bank of New York, $1,341.
Zanderer, Abraham—A. Finkelstein, $431.
Ben Franklin Printing Co.—City of New York, $123.
Bronne-Mayer Co.—Same, $102.
Burr, William A.—Same, $233.
Bruning, Charles E., executor—Same, $543.
Bergen, John J.—Same, $123.
Bratnick, Joseph—Same, $128.
Bagge, Thomas—Same, $123.

In Bronx County.

Altman, Robert—M. L. Gross, $488.
Baker, Kate—City of N. Y., $127.
Buhl, William—J. A. Wasserman, $119.
Cells, Ellen L.—City of N. Y., $106.
Cook, William—F. O. Farrall, $101.
Din, Harry—American Felt Co., $241.
Eckhoffs, August and William—Gordon Dry Gin Co., $224.
Fallon, Owen—M. Hallanan, $128.
Gerrity, Charles—City of N. Y., $106.
Gibbs, Edward C.—J. Harrison, $116.
Gates, Horace W.—S. O. Hopkins, $116.
Gerrity, Kate—City of N. Y., $106.
Hope, Maria—Same, $118.
Kirby, Annie E.—Same, $107.
Lachner, Lizzie—Same, $106.
Lasher, Samuel H.—C. H. Vermilya, $168.
M. Forging Iron Works, Inc.—N. Hirschorn et al., $272.
McLaughlin, John—City of N. Y., $122.
Mulligan, William G.—J. T. Griffin, $267.
Olson, Oscar A.—J. & M. Haffen Brewing Co., $217.
Pincus, William—M. Dossenbach, $119.
Rubenstein, Isidor—Francis H. Leggett & Co., $106.
Richmond, John W.—H. I. Richmond, $330.
Swartz, Joseph—City of N. Y., $127.
Sturcke, Louis—William J. Howe & Co., $157.
Valentinetti, Granis and Rocco—F. Blanco, $826.
Wolff, Edmund—Olman & Hurwitz, Inc., $193.
Werle, John—S. Rosen, $338.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

Ganzeni, Anthony—R. Fousio et al., Oct. 15, 1914, $124.
Bartlett, Mortimer—Standard Home Construction Co., Nov. 20, 1914, $321.
Nalburg, Isaac—J. M. Levine, Dec. 19, 1910, $268.
Mungo, Antonio—John A. McCarthy & Bro., May 20, 1912, (released.) $1,028.
Cohen, Emma—E. Hardin, Dec. 4, 1914, $3,954.
Bielwels, Joseph—H. D. Fox, Sept. 15, 1913, $288.

BUSINESS NOTES.

L. F. Dommerich & Co., 254 Fourth Avenue, have become factors for William Meyer & Co., laces and embroideries, Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

An exceptionally fine attendance marked the sale of general merchandise conducted yesterday by J. H. Mayers at 1538 Madison Avenue. The prices realized were satisfactory, and there seemed to be a particularly good demand for men's and women's furnishings suitable for the holiday trade. The sale of jewelry and fixtures, which Mr. Mayers was to conduct at the close of the storesale, was announced indefinitely by order of the court.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Different Articles Classified for Dutiable Purposes.

In overruling a protest by Max Scheuer & Bros., the Board of General Appraisers yesterday held that cotton lace lambrequins are not in the common meaning of the word "curtains," as contended by the protestants. The fabrics in question were made on the Nottingham lace curtain or warp machine. Duty was taken as cotton lace articles at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1913, and were claimed properly dutiable at 40 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions for lace window curtains made on the Nottingham machine. Judge Cooper says in his decision that no testimony was offered to prove that lambrequins are within the commercial understanding of the term "curtain," or different from the common understanding of the term.

Lyon & Healy, Chicago, were sustained in a controversy dealing with music box tone sheets or disks, which were returned by the Appraiser at 45 per cent. ad valorem as parts of musical instruments as specified in the old tariff. The board was asked to classify the disks as toys at 35 per cent. because the music boxes with which they are used were returned by the customs officials under that designation. It appeared that the invoice prices range from 12 to 20 centimes per disk. While sustaining the protest, Judge Sullivan remarks that value is not a criterion with reference to a plaything, but there is no evidence on the part of the Government that would permit the board to declare the articles "parts of musical instruments" as that term is used in the law, especially as the instrument upon which they are used has been classified and admitted by the Government as a toy.

Friction between importers of German linoleum and the Government led yesterday to a reappraisement by Judge Cooper, in which he sustained the action of the appraising officers in not acc

CARRANZA CLAIMS DEFEAT OF ZAPATA

Battle East of the Capital Reported, with Heavy Losses to Convention Side.

PEACE OVERTURES DENIED

Campaign Against the Capital Planned—Serious Freight Congestion at Vera Cruz.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Dec. 4.—Zapata's forces were defeated in the first engagement since their chief entered Mexico City when 8,500 of the Zapata command were ambushed and forced to retreat by a superior force of Carrancista troops between Orizaba and Mexico City today. This information was received at the Carranza Consulate from Vera Cruz and is considered reliable. No details of the fighting were given, although it is said that the losses on the Convention side were heavy.

Since the fall of Guaymas and the possession of Vera Cruz, the Carranza forces are being joined daily by troops of the old Constitutionalist Army. The Carrancista Generals are now at Pachuca, where a general conference has been called of the loyal leaders of the Carranza forces to plan an offensive campaign against Villa and Zapata in the north and south.

The news of the Maytorena had relinquished his efforts to dislodge the Carrancistas in the north has also had its effect in the south, and the Constitutionalists consider that the tide has turned in their favor. The campaign will be waged against Mexico City from the direction of Vera Cruz, following the route of the American troops in 1848, according to the conference Generals. There will also be a movement south in the direction of Guadalajara and the west coast, and it is expected that the pressure will be so strong that both Villa and Zapata will be forced to defend Mexico City and will have no time for offensive fighting.

No Compromise in Sight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Señor Rafael Zubaran Capmany, head of the Carranza Constitutionalist Agency which occupies the Mexican Embassy building in Washington, issued a statement tonight repudiating the report that Carranza was making peace overtures to Villa.

"I can authoritatively declare," said Señor Zubaran, "that the report of alleged overtures of peace being made between Carranza, First Chief of the Constitutionalist Party, and the Reactionaries, headed by Villa, is absolutely untrue. To admit this would mean that Carranza might just as well have entered into a compromise with Huerta and thus made the hardships of a three-year struggle a fruitless sacrifice.

"Carranza himself would be unable to carry into effect any such agreement. The Constitutionalist Army and the Mexican people who are giving him their staunch support because of the principles he represents, and not merely for personal reasons, would repudiate him in the event of any such shameful compromise.

"The Constitutionalist revolution is determined to pursue its ends irrespective of persons or things."

Señor Zubaran also made public the following telegram from Gen. Alvero Obregon, sent yesterday from Vera Cruz, saying that it gives a clear idea of the present situation":

"You can feel assured that we have honest men in sufficient numbers to overpower the reactionary movement headed by Villa. We look upon the present struggle as a necessary evil which will afford us a splendid opportunity to set definitely in relief those who, like ourselves, are fighting for principle, and those whose only inspiration is selfish ambition.

"The Northeastern Army Corps, under my command, is well equipped and disciplined, and its ranks are swelling each day. From among the students alone 400 have sought to enlist. Public opinion is with us just the same as when we fought against Huerta. It cannot be easily deceived.

"Regarding the union of Villa, Zapata, and Angeles you may remain at ease. The bad faith of each of these men will never permit their union. The report that many Constitutionalist Generals have deserted to Villa is false. On the contrary, many leaders he had counted upon have joined our cause of right and justice."

Freight Congestion at Port.

Interrupted railway communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City has caused congestion of freight in large quantities in the terminals at Vera Cruz. Dispatches to the State Department from Consul General Canada at Vera Cruz today told of the freight situation there.

Mr. Canada explained that the Mexican Railway was having difficulty in operating under present conditions. The old employes of the road were dropped after Nov. 30 and the military authorities, belonging to the Carranza faction, have installed their own forces in the train dispatcher's office, and also in that of the Superintendent. The terminal, said Mr. Canada, refuses to accept import freight for points beyond Vera Cruz. Forwarding is impossible, he added, and the storage rooms are filled. The Carrancistas control only the Vera Cruz end of the road. The Mexico City end is controlled by the forces of the Aguascalientes Convention supporting Provisional President Gutierrez.

Consul General Canada notified the department today that Gen. Carranza, who left Vera Cruz earlier in the week for a journey inland for conferences with his followers, was reported to be at San Marcos last night. This is a point half way between Vera Cruz and Mexico City. Mr. Canada also reported that on Dec. 2 the Vista Hermosa station, sixty-three miles south of Vera Cruz, was robbed by bandits.

It became known tonight that Gen. Orozco, who declared a new revolution against Carranza upon the downfall of Huerta, passed through Washington several days ago on his way to New York. Orozco is understood to be going to Canada to join his wife.

DRAG AMERICANS TO DEATH.

Bodies of Three Recovered After Murder by Mexican Bandits.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Dec. 4.—Bodies of Carl Eck, William Bishop, and William Spencer have been recovered and taken to Pearson, Chihuahua, from Chocolate Pass, where they were murdered by bandits under Jose Mendez.

Examination of the bodies of the three Americans, one of whom was only 17 years old, showed that they had not been shot by the bandits, but had been hitched to wild horses and dragged until dead. Their cases have been reported to the State Department.

BRITAIN REMEMBERS BENTON.

Will Not Be Quick to Recognize a Villa Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Despite other troubles, the British Government has not forgotten its grievances against Villa, particularly the Benton case, and on high authority it can be stated that England will not recognize Villa until she obtains adequate reparation for the killing of Benton and assurances of getting compensation for a variety of other damages to British subjects and property.

In this attitude England must largely depend upon the support of the United States, being at the moment too engrossed to enforce her own demands. The belief was expressed that the American Government would recognize England's difficulties under the circumstances, and would readily lend support. This Government has been informed of Villa's entry into Mexico City, and the report stated that quiet prevailed.

There is no doubt that British recognition of any new Government will be subject to much consideration, with nothing like the precipitancy which marked the recognition of Huerta after Madero's death.

Few newspapers comment on present conditions, although The Financial Times today called the withdrawal of American troops incomprehensible.

WAIT AT BANKS ALL NIGHT.

Crowds of 300 Each Besiege Public and State to Withdraw Money.

All of Thursday night long lines of people waited in front of the Public Bank at Ludlow and Delancey Streets and at the State Bank at Grand and Norfolk Streets so that they could withdraw their deposits when the banks opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The line began to form at 10 o'clock Thursday night. By 6 o'clock in the morning there were 300 people in front of each of the banks.

At the Public Bank there were two large signs, one printed in English and the other in Yiddish, which read:

"You can draw your money out of the Public Bank in full at any time without notice.

(Signed.) EDWARD ROTHCHILD, President.

The first in line at the Public Bank was Miss Fannie Jablonsky, a dressmaker, of 110 Suffolk Street, who is engaged to marry Nathan Shapiro of 167 Floyd Street, Brooklyn, Dec. 20. Miss Jablonsky has $200 in the bank and her fiancé has $85, which they wish to withdraw to furnish their home. Miss Jablonsky took her place on the line at 10 o'clock Thursday night. Miss Jablonsky and her fiancé notified the bank three months ago that they were going to withdraw their deposits.

Samuel Berkowitz, a boxmaker, of 250 Monroe Street, was the first in line in front of the State Bank. He took his place at 11 o'clock Thursday night. Berkowitz said that he had been unable to find work for three months and he is now forced to withdraw his savings because he must have money to feed his three children. Berkowitz was on the line most of Thursday, and when the bank closed he was fifth from the head. He was there again yesterday.

There were crowds in front of the Harlem branches of the State and Public Banks yesterday, but there was no confusion and money was paid out to depositors as fast as the police lines in each place could handle the crowds.

Depositors began to gather at the Bronx branch of the Public Bank, Claremont Parkway and Bathgate Avenue, as early as 6:30 o'clock in the morning. Two policemen and a Sergeant of the Tremont Station were assigned to keep the line in order. There were several hundred people on hand when the doors opened and with the curious crowd gathered around their number was increased to 1,000. The parading was without incident, and all who had checks

BETTS ADMITS IDENTITY

But Chicagoan Held as Fugitive Says His Real Name Is Hudson.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Carleton Hudson, real estate dealer, who was arrested Thursday on complaint of the New York police, who charged him with forging a receipt, today admitted that he was "the right man." In New York Hudson was known as Carleton H. Betts, and at the time of his arrest denied that he had ever heard of Betts. Through his attorney, Clarence S. Darrow, Hudson wired this statement:

"Mr. Hudson's name is Carleton Hudson. His father died when he was young and his mother married Hiram W. Betts. For many years he was generally called by the name of Betts.

"In 1894 he was indicted in New York under the name of Clarence H. Betts, and charged with forging a receipt for $100. He did not commit forgery and is ready to answer to any charge made against him.

"Mr. Hudson has lived in Chicago for many years; is well known and has made frequent trips to New York during all these years, and this charge, twenty years old, made at this time, doubtless comes through important litigation in which he is now involved concerning property here and in Minnesota."

Darrow has not decided what action his client will take in the matter of extradition.

"I cannot tell definitely whether he will return without a contest," said Mr. Darrow. "There are some points of the New York law that must be investigated before a definite answer can be made."

Hudson is under $5,000 bond.

Preparations for the extradition of Betts, who was arrested on Thursday as a fugitive from justice on a larceny charge, nineteen years old, were begun yesterday by Acting District Attorney Delehanty.

Harry S. Cook of 38 Park Row, attorney for Dr. Charles W. Sanders, whose uncle, Joshua Sanders, now dead, went on Betts's bond in 1895, told Mr. Delehanty yesterday that he had two witnesses who had looked at the photograph of the man arrested in Chicago, and who would swear that Carleton Hudson and Carleton Hudson Betts were the same.

Mrs. Margaret McGowan, who brought the complaint against Betts in 1894, which resulted in his indictment on a larceny charge, on which Joshua Sanders put up the bond, will be at the District Attorney's office on Monday to make an affidavit on which the extradition proceedings will be based. Later in the week Detective Lieut. Barney Flood of the District Attorney's office will leave for Chicago to bring Hudson back.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Maj. B. T. Clayton, Q. M. C., in addition to other duties, to Panama Canal to assist in layout of Culebra buildings.

Maj. F. M. Kessler, C. A. C., from coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay, to C. D. Hqts. of Boston, at Ft. Strong, Mass.

Col. G. K. McGunnegle, Inf., to W. Reed Hosp.

Maj. F. M. Hartsock, M. C., from 2 Div. to Med. Supply Depot, N. Y. C.

Capt. J. R. Procter, C. A. C., before Examining Board at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., to determine fitness for promotion.

1st Lt. M. C. Bristol, Cav., assigned to 12.

Officers of militia authorized to attend and pursue special course of instruction for field officers at Army School of the Line, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., reporting Jan. 2: Majs. W. A. Taylor, 2 Inf., N. Y. N. G., and J. G. Chandler, 10 Inf., N. Y. N. G.

The station of Capt. W. L. Burt, Inf., is changed from Sacramento to Berkeley, Cal., as Insp.-Instr. of California militia.

2d Lts. E. S. Gorrell, 30 Inf., and I. A. Rader, 23 Inf., to Aviation School, S. C., at San Diego, Cal.

Lt. Col. S. S. Jordan, C. A. C., to W. Reed Hosp., sick.

A board to consist of Capts. A. S. Cowan, R. D. Foulois, and T. F. Dodd, S. C., and 1st Lt. H. L. Schurmier, M. R. C, is appointed to meet at S. C. Aviation School, San Diego, to conduct examinations.

Leaves: Ordered Nov. 27 amended to read: 1st Lt. H. H. Tarbutton, 30 Inf., 1 month's ext.; Capt. J. A. Moore, C. A. C., 20 days; Capt. L. V. Frazier, C. E., 1 month and 15 days; Major Gen. F. Funston, 2 months; Capt. G. Steinberg, Med. Corps, 1 month; Col. J. R. Williams, retired, 5 days; Lt. Col. B. B. Buck, 9 Inf., 1 month, and Capt. R. E. Grinstead, Inf., 10 days.

Navy Orders.

Rear Admi. F. E. Beatty, from command 3 Div., Atl. Fleet, to home, wait orders.

Capts. W. W. Gilmer, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.; D. Coffman, Naval War College, to command 3 Div., Atl. Fleet; C. S. Williams, from com'd of the Rhode Island, to Naval War College, and W. M. Crose, Mare Island Yard, to com'd the Rhode Island.

Comdrs. H. O. Stickney, to Naval War College; H. H. Christy, from com'd of the Salem, to com'd the San Francisco, and W. K. Harrison, com'd of the San Francisco to home, wait orders.

Lt. Comdrs. C. Towns, Naval Observatory, to com'd the Neptune, and J. P. Jackson, com'd of the Burrows, to home, wait orders.

Lts. J. Jones, Mare Island Yard, to the Prometheus; P. H. Dampman, the Salem, to com'd the Panther; A. S. Hickey, the Salem, to the Neptune; J. P. Daniels, com'd the Panther to com'd the Burrows, and G. W. Haines, the Rainbow, to the Prometheus.

Jr. Lts. J. Baer, the Dubuque, to the Neptune; R. G. Walling, the West Virginia, to the Balch, and A. J. Kirk, to the Utah.

Ensigns E. O. McDonnell, the Prairie, to works of Wright Co., Dayton, Ohio; C. F. Greene, H. G. Gates, and G. B. Whitehead, the Rainbow to the St. Louis, and H. E. Snow, the Rainbow, to the Prometheus.

Surgs. D. N. Carpenter, advance base brigade, Atl. fleet, temp. duty, Bureau of Medicine, and A. Farenholt, the St. Louis, to the Oregon.

P. A. Surgs. M. C. Baker, the Chattanooga, to home, wait orders; W. M. Berry, the Rainbow, to the Chattanooga; F. X. Koltes, advance base manoeuvres Atl. fleet, to Atl. Res. fleet; H. L. Kelly, advance base manoeuvres, Atl. fleet, temp. duty, Olympia; W. Chambers, marine expeditionary force, Atl. fleet, to Asiatic station, via transport Jan. 5, and B. H. Dorsey, the Connecticut, to the Atl. reserve fleet.

Asst. Surgs. C. Cornett, the Hancock, to Asiatic station, via transport Jan. 5; W. L. Haworth, marine expeditionary force, Atl. fleet, to the Prometheus.

Ch. Boats. T. W. Healy, Naval Academy, to the Neptune, and P. J. Kenney, to Boston Yard.

Gunner C. L. Bridges, Mare Island Yard, to the Prometheus.

Ch. Mach. A. A. Gathemann, to Boston Yard.

Machs. A. A. Hooper, the San Francisco, to recvg. ship at Boston, and G. J. Romulus, the Rainbow, to the Prometheus.

Carp. F. A. Sear, the St. Louis, to connection fitting out the Prometheus.

Civil Engr. P. J. Bean, Honolulu, to treatment Mare Island Hosp.

Pay Clerk A. Sanford, appointment revoked.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Severn, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, and C-5 at Cristobal; Denver at Acapulco, Smith at New York; Supply, Monaghan at Pensacola; Sacramento at Boston, MacDonough at Newport, Annapolis at San Diego, Nanshan at Mare Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Delaware at Lynn Haven Bay, and the Culgoa off Quarantine Harbor, New York.

Sailed—Yorktown, Guaymas, for La Paz, and the Culgoa, Sewall Point for Haitian waters.

The pennant of the commander, torpedo flotilla, Atl. fleet, has been transferred from the Dixie to the Birmingham.

Revenue Cutter Orders.

Capt. of Engrs. J. R. Challer, to Bayonne, N. J., with revenue cutters 26 and 27.

1st Lts. J. H. Crozier, 10 days' extn. of leave; W. A. O'Malley, ordered home to resume waiting order status, and H. N. Wood of Engrs., 10 days' leave.

2d Lt. W. M. Prall of Engrs., to Titusville, Penn., with revenue cutters 26 and 27.

3d Lts. W. J. Sexton, the Mackinac, to the Seneca, and G. Yeatz Mong, and K. F. Abel to duties of junior engr. officer on the Seminole.

EDUCATION NOTES.

At the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, 209-213 East Twenty-third Street, as exhibition and sale will be held on Dec. 9, from 10 a. m. and from 8 until 10 o'clock, of a variety of wearing apparel made at the school. Orders will be taken for any articles exhibited. The public will be welcome.

The next meeting of the New York City Association of High School Teachers of English will be held on Dec. 12, in the Washington Irving High School. State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley will deliver an address.

The Board of Representatives of the High School Teachers' Association will hold a meeting in the library of the High School of Commerce at 4 P. M. on Dec. 22.

A communication received from the Teachers' Council with regard to employment certificates, organization of special practical information classes, composition of attendance officers, &c., has been referred to the Committee on Special Schools for such action as may be deemed advisable.

The loss of fifty double desks and fifty triple desks has been granted to St. Mark's School, 53-59 West 133th Street.

A leave of absence, without pay, until Jan. 1, 1915, on account of ill health, has been granted to Miss Mary Louise Hall, teacher of domestic science in the Girls' Technical High School.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CORY, CHARLES, (Nov. 25;) personalty over $10,000; all equally to sisters, Mary J. and Ella Cory and brother, John M.

GILLIGAN, MARGARET L., (Aug. 18;) realty, $1,800; personalty, $400; all to husband.

JONES, JOSEPHINE, (Nov. 25;) personalty, $1,500; all to daughter, Estelle V.

LAMBERT, MARY, (Oct. 22;) personalty, $1,214; all to son, Louis.

MAAS, LEOPOLD, (Oct. 1;) personalty, $5,250; all to widow, Rosa.

MILLER, M. F., (Dec. 1;) realty over $10,000; personalty over $10,000; all to widow.

ORBEN, PETER CORNELIUS, (Apr., 27, 1913;) realty, about $4,000; personalty, $1,000; all to Margaret Bebes and Ana Maria Eckes, equally.

ROUNDEY, BENJAMIN B., (Nov. 29;) personalty upward of $500; all to widow.

SCHMIDT, AUGUSTA SOSSAN; (no petition;) all to Charlotte E., daughter.

SHARPE, ROSE; (no petition;) all to Dr. Edward L. Partridge.

SMITH, EMMA LOUISE, (Nov. 29;) realty over $10,000; personalty over $10,000; paintings, "A Well-Learned Lesson," to Josephine Hoyt Fitch; one by Quartly, to Charles Hoyt Smith; "Playing With Cupid" and "Lake Lomond," to Edith Hoyt Froment; "Sheep," and "Paul and Virginia," to Louis Aldrich Smith; "Farmyard," to Harry Frederic Smith; "The Wreckers" and another by J. Carlton Wiggins and landscape by Johnson, to Brenton Green Smith; clothes through important litigation in which he is now involved concerning property here and in Minnesota."

Darrow has not decided what action his client will take in the matter of extradition.

"I cannot tell definitely whether he will return without a contest," said Mr. Darrow. "There are some points of the New York law that must be investigated before a definite answer can be made."

Hudson is under $5,000 bond.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received until 4 P. M. on Dec. 17 for laboratory assistant, male and female. Candidates should have some acquaintance with the routine work of the laboratories. A physical examination will precede the mental. The minimum age is 18 years. The usual salary is $600 a year. Vacancies occur frequently in the Department of Health.

United States.

The commission announces for Dec. 15 a competitive examination for hydro-electrical engineer, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster Corps of the army for service at Camp John Hay, Philippine Islands. The salary is $2,400 a year, and in addition transportation and expenses will be furnished from place of residence. Return transportation and expenses will also be furnished provided the employe remain for three years or more. It is desired to obtain a man thoroughly familiar with the installation, construction, and operation of hydro-electrical plants, including pipe lines, and with experience in testing, installing, and operating them. The plant at Camp John Hay is to be operated by Pelton water wheels. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general education and technical training and practical experience and fitness. They must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

108—E. J. Robison v. F. S. Fishback.—Dismissed, with costs.

109—Oregon Short Line R. R. v. C. A. Homer.—Submitted.

92—D. Shapiro v. U. S.—Argument continued.

97—H. A. Gilbert v. E. S. David—Argument commenced.

292—A. Y. Martin v. Globe Bank & Trust Co., of Paducah, Ky.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

99—Globe Bank & Trust Co. of Paducah, Ky., v. A. Y. Martin; 100—First Nat'l Bank of Paducah v. A. Y. Martin, and 101—Old State Nat'l Bank of Evansville, Ind., v. A. Y. Martin.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for Dec. 7: 99, (and 100 and 101,) 102, (and 103,) 104, 106, 107, 110, 450, 517, 508, and 514.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS:

Wm. H. King, v. Geo. H. Broadhurst, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

John Sparr, respt., v. Atlantic Stevedoring Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

People ex rel. Edward J. Farrelly, appit., v. Thos. W. Whittle, as Commr., &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on the authority of People ex rel. Davison v. Williams decided by the Court of Appeals Nov. 17, 1914.

Henry Gilsey et al., appits., v. Fred'k J. Lancaster, respt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Dowling and Hotchkiss, JJ., dissenting.)

People ex rel. John J. Murphy, appit., v. W. A. Prendergas, as Comptr., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.)

Re W. T. Emmet, Supt., &c., respt.; Richmond Radiator Co., appit.—Order modified, as stated in opinion, and, as modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and Hotchkiss, J. (Hotchkiss, J., dissenting.)

Reinsenzaer L. Curtis, as recr., appit., v. Henry Davidson, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Otto M. Eidlitz and another, appits., v. Manhattan Wrecking & Contracting Co., respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Catherine R. Fuller, as admx., appit., v. Mulcahy & Gibson and ano., respts.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Julia Kelly & ano., appits., v. Michael Struth, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Thomas Gilleran, respt., v. Thos. E. Colby, appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, and demurrer sustained.

Thos. Palmer, respt., v. Arthur Schwarzenbach et al., appits.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Rudolph C. Von Bayer, respt., v. Ninigret Mills Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed, with costs.

Simon Gursky, respt., v. Frank Blair et al., appits.—Orders reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motions granted, with $10 costs.

Charles Horwits, appit., v. North British & Mercantile Ins. Co. of London & Edinburgh, respt.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs.

Marguerite E. Anderson, plff., v. John A. Anderson, deft.—Order of Justice Guy reversed and order of Justice Blanchard reinstated, with $10 costs and disbursements of appeal. Order of Justice Page reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted.

George F. Archer & ano., respts., v. G. Emil Hesse et al., appits.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs.

George C. Glendening, respt., v. Western Union Telegraph Co., appit.—Order modified as stated in order and as modified affirmed, without costs.

Pliny Fisk et al., appits., v. James G. Batterson, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event.

Herman Markowitz, appit., v. Beatrice S. Lindeman, respt.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Dowling, J., dissenting.)

Robert I. Curran, respt., v. August Oppenheimer, impld., appit.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinions by McLaughlin and Hotchkiss, JJ. (Hotchkiss, J., dissenting in part.)

Richardson Brown, appit., v. Joseph H. Vandergrift, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. (Ingraham, P. J., and Dowling, J., dissenting.)

David Ahearn, as admr., respt., v. May Soper, impld., appit.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Frank H. Tuthill et al., respts., v. Margaret E. F. Debevoise, indy., &c., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to appellant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs.

Tenement House Dept. of N. Y., appit., v. Lucy A. McDevitt, respt.—Determination affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., (McLaughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.)

The Same v. Nos. 200 and 202 Manhattan Avenue, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Robert Miele, respt., v. Salem Rosenblatt et al., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Reuben Allerton, respt., v. Rineland Machine Works Co., aplt.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs.

William Rosenzweig, respt., v. Seventy-fourth Street Holding Co. et al., appits

100 Years A Commercial Bank
THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
192 Broadway
Cor. John St.
Capital and Surplus, $3,500,000
Resources, 30,000,000
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Present unusual conditions have put even Municipal Bonds at attractive prices. We are offering a wide range of carefully selected Municipal Bonds at
Prices to Yield 4½% to 5½%
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Successors to SPITZER & CO.
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Benjamin Franklin says:
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IF by your industry you have secured enough of this world's goods to provide comfortably for your dependents, are you content to leave the administration of your property to an individual, who through no fault of his own may be incapacitated soon after he enters upon his trust?
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The World's Statistical Position. An Exhaustive Review by J. E. Carney
Copy on Request
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DIVIDENDS.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
MANAGERS.

THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.
The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a regular dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Thursday, December 31st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, December 18th, 1914.
T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

Swift & Company
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Dec. 5, 1914.
Dividend No. 113
A dividend of ONE DOLLAR and SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.75) per share on the capital stock of Swift & Company, will be paid on Jan. 15, 1915, to stockholders of record, Dec. 10, 1914, as shown on the books of the Company.
On account of annual meeting, transfer books will be closed from December 10, 1914, to January 20, 1915, inclusive.
F. S. HAYWARD, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The United States National Bank located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and claims for payment.
C. E. JORDIS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Plan to Resume Public Trading in Stocks—Good Investment Demand.

The Stock Exchange Committee of Five has formulated a plan for the resumption of trading in stocks on the Exchange, under restrictions and has received assurance from the Clearing House Committee that the banks have no objection to the proposed plan. This points clearly toward an early resumption of trading in stocks on the floor of the Exchange. We have been making rapid progress the last week or ten days toward the resumption of normal market activities and no more striking evidence could be had of the great change for the better which has come about in the situation as a whole.

It is recognized, of course, that the recovery in finance has so far been much more rapid and more complete than the recovery in trade, but one is a necessary preliminary to the other, and there is at least, this much evidence of trade improvement that sentiment in commercial circles has become markedly more confident. Trade is now receiving and is likely to receive in still greater degree the help of easy credit conditions. A reflection of that is found in the prevailing market for high-grade commercial bills at 4½ per cent. with lower rates for maturities shorter than the usual period of four to six months.

The collateral loan market was still easier yesterday, despite an indicated large loss in cash by the banks for the week. This loss was due entirely, it was estimated, to the retirement of National Bank circulation, but loss in cash in this sense is not necessarily a loss in reserve money for Aldrich-Vreeland notes are being retired in large amount by the surrender of National Bank notes. The retirement of the great amount of additional currency put out during the Summer has been stimulated by the establishment of the Federal Reserve Banks and by the easier credit position which they have helped to create. The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency, which came to hand yesterday, showed a decrease during November of $91,000,000 in the outstanding amount of Aldrich-Vreeland notes, from $361,000,000 on Nov. 2, to $270,000,000 on Dec. 1. Further reductions were made yesterday in the rate on standing call loans and some of these are now being carried as low as 4½ per cent. New call loans were negotiated as low as 3½ per cent.

The extent and character of the investment demand for securities is a matter of very special interest at this time. The trading in stocks so far as the dealings in them have been publicly recorded and the transactions in bonds have indicated a growth in the speculative interest in the security market. This phase of the market has found reflection in the sharp advances which have occurred in non-dividend paying stocks and in second grade or low grade bonds. It is natural that speculation, so long under repression, should seek these avenues of activity and within bounds such a movement is encouraging inasmuch as it shows, if it shows nothing else, a reawakened spirit of confidence and of enterprise.

To be positively reassuring this buying should be accompanied by an increase in the genuine investment demand for securities and fortunately that important element going to make a strengthened and strengthening financial situation is not lacking. The $12,600,000 issue of Canadian Pacific equipment bonds, which were offered in Wall Street yesterday, were all sold within an hour. This was an incident of much significance. While equipment issues enjoy a special and wide market the immediate success of this offering of securities running from one to as much as fifteen years shows plainly that the investment demand is not confined to short-term securities exclusively, although these have enjoyed an unusually wide market of late. The difficulty which is being found in obtaining offerings of high-grade bonds when orders for these come into the market in considerable amount shows clearly that such securities are being much more firmly held. This negatively, as expansion in actual demand positively, increases the strength of the investment market. The volume of bond trading on the Stock Exchange was well maintained yesterday. It fell a little short of the total for the corresponding day of last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 Days.	90 Days.		30 Days.	90 Days.
New York	5½	6	Atlanta	6	6
Philadelphia	5½	6	Richmond	5½	6
Boston	5½	6	Minneapolis	6	6½
Chicago	5½	6	Kansas City	6	6
St. Louis	6	6	Dallas	6	6
Cleveland	5½	6	S. Francisco	5½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.
Four to six months. 3½@3¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.
Continued call loans which represent the bulk of the money now loaned nominally on call, but actually not subject to immediate call, 4½@6% per cent. Actual call loans, payable upon demand, 3½@3¾ per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.

	60 days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 mos.
On time	4½@4¾	4@4¼	4@4¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Four to six months, best names 4½@5
FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.88¾	$4.88	$4.88
Cables	4.89	4.88⅝	4.88⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.88	$4.88⅝
Paris	5.12⅝	5.12½
Berlin	.87⅛	.87⅝
Switzerland	5.21⅛	5.20⅝
Holland	.40⅝	.40⅝
Italy	5.30	5.29

New York Clearing House exchanges, $26,377,213; balances, $14,180,925; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $672,705.
The local banks lost $9,126,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.
Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25c discount; San Francisco, par; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 15c premium; Montreal, 62½c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23d., off 1-16d; in New York, 49⅝c. off ⅛c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Receipts and expenditures for Dec. 2:

	Dec. 2.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$783,079	$1,833,852	$94,235,808
Ordinary	1,680,805	2,418,707	158,576,480
Corp. tax	7,502	21,304	8,753,551
Miscellaneous	115,280	422,616	32,348,400
Total receipts	2,586,668	4,251,479	293,909,276
Expenditures	1,043,788	2,818,868	325,649,986
Surplus	1,492,932	1,432,812	
Deficit			55,740,410

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
2s reg. 1930	96	97	95¾	97
2s c. 1930	96	97	95¾	97
3s reg. 1918	99¾	100¼	99¾	100
3s c. 1918	100		100	
4s reg. 1925	105¼	106¼	105¼	106¼
4s c. 1925	105¼		105¼	
Panama 2s reg. 1936	105¼		105¼	
Panama 2s c. 1936	105¾		105¾	
Panama 3s reg. 1961	99¾	100	99¾	100

PRICES OF LISTED STOCKS

The Stock Exchange issued yesterday two lists showing the prices being made in the Exchange Clearing House, one at 1 o'clock and the other at 3 o'clock, and both sets of prices are shown here with the net change for the day and the closing bid and asked quotations, including those reported by the Clearing House Committee for stocks not traded in during the day:

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.		Min. Price.	1 O'clock Price.	3 O'Clock Price.	Net Chge.
25⅞	26	Alaska Gold	19½	26	26	+ ⅛
6¼	..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	..	..	..	..
27½	28	Am. Beet Sugar	6	..	..	..
26¼	26½	Am. Can	19	27	..	..
88	91	Am. Can pf	27	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
32½	33⅜	Am. Cotton Oil	19½	26½	26	..
19¾	..	Am. Hide & Leather	78¼	80⅞	..	..
22	23	Am. Ice Securities	32	33½	89½	..
97	97½	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	17	..	..	+ ½
101	110	Am. Sugar Refining	19⅞	22	22	..
109	..	Am. Sugar Refining pf	93⅝	..	..	..
117	..	*Am. Sugar Refining pf	98	103	..	..
..	117⅛	Am. Telephone & Teleg	106½	..	..	+1
103½	..	Am. Tobacco	112	117	..	..
14	18	Am. Tobacco pf	210	215	..	..
74	..	Am. Woolen	102½	..	..	..
90	90¼	Am. Woolen pf	12	..	..	..
41⅜	42	Atch. Top. & Santa Fe	71¾	77	77	..
86	88¼	Bethlehem Steel	88	90	90	..
83¾	86⅞	Bethlehem Steel pf	30	42	42	— ⅜
119½	..	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	79¾	..	89	..
156	157½	Brooklyn Union Gas	78	86⅞	86⅞	..
33½	34	Central Leather Co	155	..	120	..
100	100	Central Leather Co. pf	28	33½	33½	+ ¼
42	..	Chesapeake & Ohio	93	..	100	— ¼
84	93⅛	Chicago Great Western	41½	42	..	..
23	..	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	91	91¼	..	..
42½	..	C., C., C. & St. L	82¾	85¼	85¼	+1¼
..	..	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	22	..	..	..
85	115¼	Consolidated Gas	40	..	..	..
7⅞	..	Continental Can	115	115	..	..
60½	..	Corn Products Refining	8	8½	8	..
12⅜	65	Corn Products Ref. pf	7	8	8	..
4	..	Denver & Rio Grande	56⅞	..	..	..
9¼	8¼	Denver & Rio Grande pf	8	..	..	..
32	..	Distillers' Securities	8⅞	..	..	..
..	..	Erie 1st pf	11	12½	..	..
75	139	General Electric	32	32	..	+ ⅓
85½	76	General Motors	137	137½	..	..
28	..	General Motors pf	58⅞	75	75	+1½
38	28½	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76¼	86½	86½	+1
24	25	Goodrich pf	20	26¼	26½	+ ½
42	24½	Gt. Nor. Certs. Ore Prop	86¼	93	93	..
113	43½	Guggenheim Exploration	23	24	..	+ ⅝
103½	..	Homestake Mining	39¾	42	42	..
11⅝	..	Illinois Central	109¾	..	..	..
91¼	11⅞	Interb.-Met. v. tr. cfs	10	10	..	..
7	93	Int. Harvester, N. J.	11	12	12	+ ⅛
32	7¼	Int. Paper	80¾	92	..	..
50	..	Int. Paper pf	6¾	..	..	..
84⅝	35	Kansas City South. pf	30	..	33	..
125½	..	Laclede Gas	49½	49½	..	..
70½	127½	Lehigh Valley	83½	..	..	..
101	..	Mackay Cos.	119½	124½	..	..
121	..	Minneapolis, St. P. &S.S.M.	59⅜	71	71	..
123½	125	National Biscuit Co	101	..	101	..
40⅞	125	National Biscuit Co. pf	118½	120	..	..
80½	42	National Lead Co	122¾	..	..	..
51½	81⅞	New York Central	40⅞	41	41	..
19¼	..	New York, N. H. & H.	78⅝	81	81	..
97	19½	New York, Ont. & West	51	51	..	..
65	97½	Norfolk & Western	18¼	18⅞	..	..
98	72	North American	96	96⅜	96⅜	—1½
18	98½	Northern Pacific	62⅝	64½	64½	+ ⅞
25⅝	..	Pacific Mail	97	97½	98	..
87½	26	Pacific Telephone & Teleg	17½	..	..	..
105½	..	Pacific Tel. & Tel. pf	20	26	..	..
116	105½	Pennsylvania Railroad	87¼	..	..	..
65¼	117½	People's Gas, Chicago	108⅜	105½	105	+ ½
138	..	Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.	104	116½	..	..
83⅜	138½	Reading	85¼	65¼	..	+1½
39	83⅜	Southern Pacific	138	130	138½	— ½
33	41½	Standard Milling	83⅜	83⅜	..	..
34⅜	..	Standard Milling pf	33	40	..	..
83½	35⅜	Studebaker Co	59½	59½	..	..
25⅞	..	Studebaker Co. pf	28	34¾	34¾	— ½
125	26½	Tennessee Copper	81	..	..	..
35	135	Texas Co.	25	26	26½	+ ⅜
96	36¾	Third Avenue	110½	..	..	..
18½	97	Twin City Rapid Transit	33	35	..	..
113¼	..	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	93¾	96	..	..
77	113⅜	Union Pacific	181½	..	..	..
40	..	Union Pacific pf	111½	113¼	113½	+ ¾
30	42½	United Cigar Mfrs.	77	77½	..	..
16	35	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F	38½	..	..	..
46½	..	U. S. Industrial Alcohol	30	..	..	..
98	99¾	U. S. Rubber	16	16	16	..
46	46¾	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	43¼	45	..	—1
57½	58	Utah Copper	95	..	..	..
..	92	Western Union Telegraph	45½	46	46¼	+ ¼
..	..	Woolworth (F. W.) Co	52⅜	58	58	+ ¼

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BOSTON CURB.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
850	Bay State Gas	13c	13c	13c	13c
410	Begole	1¾	2	1¾	2
600	Butte & Lon	26c	26c	25c	25c
300	Calaveras	99c	99c	99c	99c
200	Chief Cons	95c	$1	95c	$1
1,100	C. O. D. Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Goldfield Merg.	30c	30c	30c	30c
450	Goldfield Cons.	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2
600	Goldfield Oro	13c	13c	12c	12c
1,200	Humboldt	2	2	12c	14c
300	Jumbo Ext	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	La Rose	78c	78c	78c	78c
50	McKin.-Dar.	65c	65c	65c	65c
2,900	Nev. Douglas	53c	53c	45c	45c
200	Ohio Copper	12c	12c	12c	12c
2,000	Silver Pick	15c	16c	15c	16c
25	Sterling Gum	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	U. C. Stores	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
550	Un. V. Ext.	2	2	2	2
3,850	U. P. Sharing	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝

Bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	1.00	La Rose	.72	.77
Atl. G'f'd	.35	.38	Majestic	.18	.20
Bay S. Gas	12	.13	Mex. Met.	.18	.19
Begole	1⅝	1⅞	McK.-D.	.65	.75
Bohemia	1	1⅛	M. of Am.	2¼	2⅝
Bost. Ely	.15	.25	New Balt.	1	1¼
Butte & L.	.25	.27	Nev. D.	.45	.55
Calaveras	.93	1.00	Ohio Cop.	.11	.14
Chief Cons	.90	1.00	Riker-H.	7⅞	7⅞
Cons. Cop.	1⅛	1⅜	So. Lake	4¼	5
Cr. Res.	.80	.88	Stewart	1 9-16	1 11-16
Davis-D.	.89	.90	Ton. Bel.	4⅝	4¾
Eagle and Bluebell	.85	.96	Ton. Ext.	2¾	2⅞
First Nat.	1 1-16	1 3-16	Ton. Mer.	.86	.39
G'f'd Con.	1¾	2	Ton. W. E.	.60	.66
G'f'd Mer.	.35	.37	U. Cig. S.	9	9¼
Houghton	2¼	2¾	Un. P. Sh.	15⅝	15¾
Iron Blos.	1¼	1 5-16	Un. V. de.	1 15-16	2 1-16
Jim Butler	.65	.75	Yukon	2	2¼
Jumbo Ex.	2¼	2½			

Following are yesterday's final prices in transactions made through the Clearing House Committee of the Boston Stock Exchange:

Alaska	26	Nevada Cons.	10¼
Amalg. Copper	49¼	New Arcadian	4
Am. Agr. Ch. pf	91	N. Y., N. H. & H.	52
Am. Sugar pf	118	North Butte	20
A. T. & Tel	117	Pond Creek Coal	15½
Am. Zinc	15	Pullman	148
Bost. & Alb	180¼	Ray Cons.	16
Bost. Elevated	93½	Superior Copper	22
Boston & Maine	32½	Swift & Co.	105½
Butte & Superior	32	Union Pac.	114⅝
Chino	31¼	United Fruit	128
Copper Range	29	Unit. Shoe Mach.	52¼
Edison Elect.	241	U. S. Steel	50¼
Gen. Electric	138	U. S. Steel pf.	104⅝
Mass. Gas pf.	87	Western Union	58¼

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
135	Amer. Can	27¼	27¼	26	26
50	Booth Fish pf.	75	76	76	76
20	Chi. P. Tool	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
2	Ch. Ry. Ser. 2	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
249	Com. Edison	134⅜	135	134⅜	135
200	Goodrich	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½
25	Harv. N. J.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92½
10	M. Ward pf.	109⅞	110	109⅞	110
10	Peoples Gas	116¼	116½	116½	116½
25	Public Serv.	75	75	75	75
60	Sears Roeb.	170	170	169	169½
156	Swift & Co.	105¼	105¼	105	105½
11	Un. Carbide	146	147¼	146	147¼
1	U. S. Steel pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾

BONDS.

$2,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	96	96	96	96
2,000	C. City Ry. 5s	98	98¼	98	98¼
4,000	Com. Edis. 5s	100	100	100	100
2,000	Mor. & C. 4½s	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
5,000	Swift 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Rys. pf.	100	100	100	100
90	Baldwin Loco.	41	41	41	41
168	Cambria Iron	41	41	41	41
70	Cambria Steel	40	40	40	40
330	Elec. Stor. B.	48	49	48	49
12	Gen. Asp. pf.	67	67	67	67
20	Ins. Co. N. A.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
5	Key. Tel. pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½
5	Lehigh Nav.	72¾	73	72¾	73
131	Leh. Nav. cts.	72¾	73	72¾	73
64	North. Central	82	82	82	82
850	Pennsylvania	52¾	53¼	52¾	53¼
245	Phil. Co. scrip.	90	90	90	90
300	Phila. Electric	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½
210	P. R. T. cts.	11	11	11	11
4	Phil. Traction	77	77	77	77
90	Reading	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
1,327	Ton. Belmont	4 13-16	4 13-16	4¾	4¾
110	Ton. Mining	7	7	7	7
508	U. G. Imp.	81	81	81	81
224	Union Traction	33½	33½	33½	33½
5	U. T. of N. J.	218	218	218	218
5	York Ry. pf.	50	50	50	50
105	West. Coal	57	57	57	57

BONDS.

$100	Am. G. & E. 5s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
1,000	E. & P. ctf. 4s	78	78	78	78
3,000	L. Val. an. 6s	133	133	133	133
5,000	Phil. Elec. 4s	78	78	78	78
3,000	Read. g. m. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Harbison-W.	45	45	45	45
100	Mrts. L. & H.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
15	Ohio Fuel Oil	13	13	13	13
10	Oklahoma Gas	60	60	60	60
10	Pure Oil	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
10	Pitts. Plate G.	106	106	106	106
35	Whouse A. B.	118	118	118	118
20	Whouse Elec.	32½	32½	32½	32½

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Directors of the United Profit Sharing Corporation voted at a special meeting yesterday to increase the capital stock from $500,000 to $2,000,000. A meeting of shareholders will be called within a few days to consider the Directors' action.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company declared yesterday an extra dividend of 5 per cent. in addition to the usual quarterly payment of 2½ per cent., both payable Jan. 5 to shareholders of record on Dec. 21.

William B. Hibbs of Washington, Barclay McFadden of Philadelphia and Harris M. Newell of St. Paul were elected directors of the Great Northern Railway Company yesterday.

BROKERS' FIRM TO DISSOLVE

Edward Sweet & Co., Founded in 1854, Will Transfer Accounts.

The Stock Exchange firm of Edward Sweet & Co., one of the oldest houses in the Street, will transfer its affairs to Chandler Bros. & Co. of New York and Philadelphia on Thursday and formally dissolve. The firm's offices at 34 Pine Street will be occupied after that date by Chandler Bros. & Co., whose New York office is now at 111 Broadway.

Lewis E. Waring, one of the partners of Edward Sweet & Co., will become a general partner in the succeeding house, and Louis Livingston, Stock Exchange member, will have his headquarters with Chandler Bros. & Co., although he will not be connected with the firm. Frederick Bull and Henry W. Bull, the other members of the Sweet firm, will retire from business.

The house of Edward Sweet & Co. was founded in 1854 and retained its name without change, although numerous alterations in the personnel of the partners occurred. Many well-known figures in Wall Street affairs did business in securities through the firm, including a number of the Vanderbilt family. H. H. Rogers and other men interested in Standard Oil had accounts with Sweet & Co., and E. H. Harriman was a customer for some time. The late William L. Bull, the senior partner at the time of his death last January, served as President of the Stock Exchange in 1888 and 1889.

APPROVE MUTUALIZATION.

Metropolitan Life Stockholders Pass Unanimously on Plan.

Stockholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company unanimously approved the plan for the mutualization of that company at a special meeting yesterday.

A meeting of the policy holders has been called for Dec. 28 to act on the matter, which will later be submitted to the State Superintendent of Insurance for approval before it can be put into effect.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Notable expansion in exports and rapid rehabilitation of the financial markets continue to be the distinctive features of the business situation. Domestic trade still lags, but indications of improvement in various directions still appear. While the iron and steel industry has not responded as rapidly as was expected to the quickening influence of increased confidence and easier money, signs of reviving activity are clearly apparent and sentiment in the trade is much more hopeful. The railroads, as a result of drastic economies, are obliged to reduce their purchases of rails and other supplies to a minimum, and this loss of business to numerous branches of industry is a drawback to the restoration of normal conditions. The textile trades are in spots active as the result of foreign war orders, but domestic distribution is still restricted.

Transactions through the banks, as reflected in bank exchanges at the leading cities in the United States, have not as yet responded to any great extent to the better sentiment that is reported to prevail in many sections of the country, total clearings this week amounting to only $3,466,383,947, as against $3,452,490,678 the same week last year, and $3,511,092,152 the corresponding week in 1912, losses respectively of 28.6 per cent. and 29.7 per cent. New York City again makes a decidedly unfavorable exhibit, the decrease at that centre being 39.3 per cent. as compared with a loss of 40.1 per cent. as contrasted with two years ago.

Bradstreet's says:

Financial recuperation and resumptions make for improved basic conditions for the future, but irregularity still is the distinguishing feature in trade and industry, and a very plainly marked line of divergence is visible between export and purely domestic trade movements. The resumption of bond dealings at New York and in stocks and bonds at outside markets, the reopening of the call money market, the growing ease of money reflected in that market and in the, market for commercial paper, are all evidences of progress, and point to a possible early restoration of complete financial and credit machinery. In export trade and orders for grain exports furnish sources of marked activity.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Prev. Day. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	33.45	33.85	33.25	34.25
Lead	3.75	3.85	3.75	3.85
Iron, 2 X foundry	14.50	15.00	13.00	14.00
Spelter	5.55	5.60	5.40	5.45
Antimony	16.50	17.00	17.00	18.00

Iron prices in dollars per ton; other commodities cents per pound.

London market quotations were:

	Yesterday. s. d.	Prev. Day. s. d.
Copper, spot	56 7 6	56 10 0
Copper futures	56 7 6	56 12 6
Tin, spot	149 10 0	147 10 0
Tin, futures	141 10 0	145 15 0
Lead	19 0 0	19 0 0

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Irregular Changes in the Oil Stocks and an Easier Tone in Other Specialties.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 122,729 shares of stock and $5,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 15,620; oils, 2,809, and mining, 104,300. In addition there were sales of 2,500 rights. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Houston Oil	10	10	10	10
20	Kel. Sp'f'd T.	66	66	66	66
100	Max. Mot.	14	14	13¾	13¾
1,400	Riker & Heg.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Savoy Oil	7	7	7	7
600	Sterling Gum	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
4,200	U. C. S. new	9¼	9⅝	9	9½
5,500	Un. Prof. Sh.	15½	15¾	14⅝	15¼
3,500	World Film	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

500	Con. Gas	2 9-16	2 9-16	2 9-16	2 9-16
2,000	*Riker & H.	30	30	25	25

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge. Net
1,200 Ang.-Am. Oil	14¾	14¼	14⅝	+ ¾
36 Atlantic Ref.	595	570	590	+20
170 Buckeye P. L.	116	114	115	+ 3
10 Cont. Oil	238	233	233	+ 3
250 Indiana P. L.	104	99	102	+ 3
40 Nat. Transit	38	37½	37½	— ⅝
1 N. Y. Transit.	227	227	227	— 8
300 Ohio Oil	102	100	100	+ 2
125 Prce O., new	187	183	183	— 2
25 So. Penn. Oil	282	13¼	14¼	+ ⅛
110 St. O. of Cal.	328	279	279	+ 1
147 Prai. O. & G.	475	324	325	— 1
2 Solar Ref.	275	455	470	+ 7
11 St. O. of Ind.	481	271	271	+17
15 St. O. of Ky.	262	480	480	+ 5
1 S. O. of Neb.	350	260	260	+ 8
75 S. O. of N. J.	407	350	350	—20
222 S. O. of N. Y.	211	404	405	..
4 S. O. of Ohio.	445	205	210	+ 6
6 Swan & Finch.	170	438	440	..
40 Vacuum Oil	203	170	170	..
		204	204	— 1

MINING STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,500	Atlanta	55	38	34	35
2,500	*Blue Bell	6	6½	5	5
600	*Booth	10½	10½	10½	10½
400	Braden Cop.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Canada Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5,000	Comb. Frac.	12	13	11	11
200	Cons. Arizona	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Cons. Nev.-U.	½	½	½	½

COTTON DECLINES, BUT GOES UP AGAIN

Before Rallying, Prices Reach New Low Levels for All Positions Except December.

SPOT HOLDERS WEAKENING

Offerings in the South Are Becoming Heavier Daily—Talk of International Standards.

The cotton market yesterday made a further decline around the opening, reaching new low levels for all positions except December, and later rallied and closed about unchanged to 2 points over the final prices of Thursday.

Business was small and probably not in excess of 30,000 bales. Certain houses with spot connections were fair buyers of May, July, and October. There was a fairly good demand for October. It was estimated that notices on about 8,000 bales were issued on December contracts.

Advices from the South indicated a further weakening among spot holders. Wires from parts of Oklahoma and Texas stated that the interior was gradually weakening, with offerings becoming heavier daily. It is thought unwise by cotton men here, however, to accept all these statements at their face value, as it is known that in many sections, even in Texas, farmers are slow sellers whenever the price gets under 7c in the interior.

Dispatches from Washington stated that the Chairmen of the various State committees for the big cotton loan pool were in Washington consulting with members of the Federal Reserve Board and that another meeting would be held on Dec. 15. W. P. G. Harding, who has charge of the cotton loan, was quoted as saying that preliminary arrangement had been perfected to make the fund of $135,000,000 available in February for loan purposes.

The Cotton Exchange is not issuing its full visible supply statement at the end of each week, owing to the fact that it is impossible to get complete data on spinners' takings. The into sight for the week was placed at 512,996 bales, against 596,588 bales last year. The total for the season was placed at 3,125,057 bales, against 3,227,421 bales last year.

Considerable interest was taken in the statement sent out from Washington on Wednesday night that under arrangements now pending Liverpool might accept the Government standards for the grading of cotton. The old Government standards did not conform to the merchant type which Liverpool practically demanded, and there would have been no chance of their acceptance by the English market. The new types, however, correspond fairly well with the so-called "international standards" which were indorsed by the conference of the representatives of the Cotton Exchanges of the world and spinners' associations held in the board room of the Liverpool Cotton Association in June, 1913. These types have been modified considerably recently.

At the Liverpool conference the following resolution was adopted: "We recommend that all cotton interests work toward the adoption of a standard of classification for American cotton of all growths, which shall be world wide."

At this session of the conference A. Kuffler of the International Federation of Master Spinners took the view that America must take the initiative in this matter, as Bremen and Liverpool already had the same standard and they would be satisfied if America would adopt the same. The late George W. Neville called attention to the fact that there was no standard for fully low middling, and asked that a committee be appointed to endeavor to agree on types for fully low middling, low middling, and certain other grades, and this was done.

In case of agreement on standards, which will be practically international, the difficulty over sending orders to Liverpool will be disposed of, and much of the opposition to the new cotton law in its present form is expected to disappear.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were quiet. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, with 7.50 for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	7.01	6.98	6.99@7.00	6.99@7.00
January	7.18	7.11	7.17@7.18	7.15@7.16
March	7.41	7.34	7.37@7.38	7.37@7.38
May	7.55	7.48	7.52@7.53	7.49@7.50
July	7.70	7.64	7.66@7.67	7.65@7.66
October	7.95	7.90	7.92@7.93	7.90@7.91

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	11,810	21,056	13,782
New Orleans	10,512	2,506	7,854
Mobile	588	1,080	1,775
Savannah	11,518	12,209	7,706
Charleston	2,838	2,696	8,852
Wilmington	1,190	1,859	2,418
Norfolk	3,786	4,791	7,830
Total port receipts, same day last year.	56,923, against		61,111

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,922	2,400	2,753
Memphis	1,631	6,848	15,812
St. Louis	1,543	4,228	2,112
Houston	18,029	10,434	1,734

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	—Today.—	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	17,500 to 19,500	14,318	8,592
New Orleans	6,500 to 7,500	15,136	10,036

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Prices. Middling.	1914.	Stocks. 1913.
4,620	New Orleans	7 3-16	289,474	203,756
375	Mobile	7	41,230	47,424
1,755	Savannah	7¼	217,245	133,040
800	Galveston	7¼	407,282	330,291
——	Wilmington	7	46,864	41,658
1,321	Norfolk	7	54,649	52,284
——	Augusta	7¼	158,573	69,641
17,600	Memphis	7¼	246,108	219,177
——	St. Louis	7¼	35,796	20,898
3,064	Houston	7½	.....	183,441

The Liverpool market was quiet but steady. There was a dull business in spot cotton, with middling 05 points decline at 4.35d. Sales 4,000 bales. Receipts 41,000 bales, including 35,000 American.

WHEAT.

After a rather unpretentious start, the wheat market developed pronounced strength, and at the close the December position was 2¼c higher, while May was up 1 cent. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter and No. 2 hard Winter were quoted at $1.24¾, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track, for export; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.21¾, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.23, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, to arrive.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	..	..	$1.23¾	$1.22¾	97
May	..	..	1.26¾	1.25¾	98 13-16

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	$1.26 7-16	1.25¾	1.26¾	1.25 5-16

CHICAGO PRICES.

Dec.	1.16¼	1.14¼	1.16¼	1.14¼	88¾
May	1.21¾	1.20¾	1.21¾	1.20¾	91¾

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active and prices were steadier in sympathy with wheat, closing ⅛ to ¼c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 72½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive and prime Argentine at 78c nominal delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close	Last Year.
December	69¼	67¾	68¾	68¾	72¾
May	69¼	68¾	69	68¾	71¼

OATS.

The oats market was barely steady early, owing to the recent liberal receipts and falling off in the export demand, but during the day a steadier tone developed as a result of the advance in wheat and corn, and the final figures were ½ to ¾c net higher. The local cash market was steady, standard being quoted at 53¼c; No. 2 white, 54c; No. 3 white, 53c; No. 4 white, 52¾c; fancy clipped white, 55@56c; ordinary clipped white, 53@54c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	47¾	46¾	47¾	47	39¾
May	53¼	51¾	53¼	51¾	45¾

PROVISIONS.

Receipts of live hogs at Western points were considerably smaller, with prices generally higher, and, in consequence the market for hog products was firmer, influenced also by the advance in grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 25,000 head; estimated for Saturday, 13,000. Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 5,200 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	9.75	9.65	9.75	9.65	10.62
May	10.00	9.92	10.00	9.90	11.12
Ribs—					
January	9.80	9.72	9.80	9.70	11.02
May	10.13	10.05	10.13	10.02	11.25
Pork—					
January	18.15	18.05	18.15	18.05	21.07
May	18.60	18.42	18.60	18.45	21.12

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market developed renewed strength, closing 12 to 18 points net higher. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	5.66	5.66
December	5.91	5.72	5.86@5.95	5.68
January	6.04	5.90	6.01@6.05	5.87
February	.....	.....	6.11@6.14	5.98
March	6.28	6.13	6.21@6.25	6.07
April	6.23	6.23	6.29@6.36	6.16
May	6.50	6.32	6.46@6.47	6.28
June	6.50	6.50	6.57@6.59	6.38
July	6.62	6.51	6.61@6.62	6.47

COFFEE.

The volume of business in the coffee market continued light, total sales for the day amounting to 5,500 bags, but prices were very steadily held, and at the close were net unchanged to 14 points net higher. In the local spot market prices remained unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 6¼@6¾c, and Santos 4s at 10c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	5.55	5.55	5.54@5.55	5.40
January	..	..	5.59@5.60	5.50
February	..	..	5.64@5.65	5.60
March	..	..	5.69@5.73	5.68
April	..	..	5.76@5.78	5.76
May	5.85	5.83	5.85@5.90	5.83
June	..	..	5.69@5.78	5.68
July	6.62	6.54	5.60@5.62	6.52
August	..	..	6.66@6.70	6.59
September	6.80	6.80	6.78@6.80	6.67
October	..	..	6.85@6.87	6.75
November	..	..	6.91@6.93	6.80

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,830 packages. The temper of the market is slightly firmer on the top grades of fresh creamery, but as a rule buyers were not willing to pay any more money, and quotations remain unchanged throughout. Creamery extras (92 score,) 33c; higher scoring lots, 33¼@34c; firsts, 29@32c; seconds, 26@28c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32c; higher scoring lots, 32¼@33c; firsts, 28½@31½c; seconds, 25¼@25c; State dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 28@30c; common to fair, 22@27c; process, extras, 25½@26¼c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@24½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21½@22c; lower grades, 19½@21c; packing stock, held, fine, 21½@22c; current make, No. 2, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 3,819 cases. There is a little more call today for the higher qualities of fresh gathered eggs, the scarcity of which is supporting prices with some firmness, but buyers are still critical and the market for the usual mixtures ranging from fair to common quality continues dull, weak, and irregular. Storage eggs are meeting a moderate demand and offerings are more than ample. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 41@43c; extra firsts, 39@40c; firsts, 36@38c; seconds, 29@35c; thirds and poorer, 23@28c; dirties, No. 1, 24@25c; No. 2 and poorer, 20@23c; checks, good to prime, dry, 22@23c; undergrades, 14@21c; Fall refrigerator, finest, 28@30c; poor to good, 20@27c; refrigerator, early packed, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 22c; firsts, charges paid, 23½@24½c; seconds, charges paid, 21½@22c; undergrades, 15@21c; whites, Western, 24@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 58@62c; refective, 55@57c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 56@57c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 42@46c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@43c; near-by refrigerator whites, 24@26c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—Incorporated today:

Merchants Public Market Co., $100,000; G. A. Raftery, J. Kohler, W. Hauser, 100 William St.

Max Lachman & Son, ladies', children's wearing apparel, $50,000; M. and L. Lachman, A. A. Goldfield, 550 W. 144 St.

Papier Venier Co., Brooklyn, papier venier products, drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, $25,000; E. A. and W. Hugo Meriam, F. L. Scott, 204 Ditmar Av., B'klyn.

T. C. Maxwell & Bros., Geneva, farming, fruit growing, $72,000; J. B. Anderson, C. K. and T. M. Scoccia.

Gibraltar Alarm Lock Co., $25,000; L. Hellman, Bruno Pfeiffer, H. Eisenberg, 78 E. 96 St.

George B. Ritchie & Co., mfrs., mercantile, $35,000; J. F. Collins, O. I. Meyer, G. B. Ritchie, 233 W. 83 St.

Antonio Grauatelli, Inc., realty, construction, $25,000; A. and T. Grauatelli, A. Frattallone, 2,108 2 Av.

White Eagle Milk Co., Buffalo, $10,000; L. H. Schweichler, R. and A. Stasinski, 358 Loepere St.

Independent Fat Co., butchers' waste, tallow, $5,000; I. Hans, P. Wasserstein, A. Schreckinger, 777 1 Av.

S. H. Floor Covering Co., carpets, oilcloth, rugs, $5,000; J. K. S. Horowitz, 22 Leonard St., B'klyn.

Cohen, Matthews & Levine, ladies' clothing, $15,000; S. L. Matthews, N. Kohan, Morris Cohen, 560 W. 180 St.

Tunley & Co., selling agents, commission brokers in produce, groceries, provisions, $5,000; J. Hart, W. J. Kenney, J. H. Tunley, 98 W. 182 St.

Baer Bros. & Turoff, ladies' garments, textiles, $5,000; L. Turoff, S. S. and S. Baer, Balto., Md.

Pittston Coal Co., $10,000; H. S. Budner, H. Leventhal, C. Sabsevitz, 2,721 Mermaid Av., B'klyn.

Belknap Display Advertisers, $20,000; D., M., and W. C. Belknap, 85 W. 181 St.

P. J. Mara, Inc., Queens, pile drivers, bridges, dock construction, $5,000; J. P. Murray, P. J. and E. H. Mara, Whitestone Av., Flushing.

Export Trade Directory, $5,000; G. J. Rueso, H. H. Herta, J. J. Schmidt, 1,988 Anthony Av.

Meru Products Corporation, fertilizers, $12,000; L. B. Siegfried, H. R. Hannah, Guy Patton, 225 5 Av.

International Film Service; capital, no par value; E. A. McManus, C. J. W. Meisel, J. P. Shea, Cold Spring.

Wilson Equipment Co., instruments, machines, tools, $10,000; T. B. Hoy, C. J. Schmid, F. B. Wilson, 230 Boulevard, Passaic N. J.

Cohen & Danovits, sash, doors, trim, woodwork, $10,000; D. and H. Cohen, J. Danovits, 1,140 St. John's Pl., B'klyn.

Reid Avenue Garage and Machine Co., B'klyn, $5,000; O. E. Weidlich, R. K. Allison, A. Goldfarb, 5 Beekman St., Manhattan.

Capital increases—Hillside Amusement Co., Queens, $10,000 to $25,000; Abend & Frucht, N. Y., $500 to $7,000; Saratoga Sand & Gravel Co., Albany, $5,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary dissolutions—Maine Picture Frame Co., N. Y.; Queen Braid Works, N. Y.; Squire & Sanders Coal Co., East Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 4.—Charters filed today:

Fearon, Daniels & Co., Inc., Jersey City, merchandise, $100,000; James S. Fearon, Henry H. Love, John R. Turner, Jersey City.

Janssen Dairy Co., Hoboken, $20,000; F. W. Janssen, Margaret Janssen, Henry A. Gaede, Hoboken.

Highland Park Water Co., Highland Park, $50,000; John M. Kelley, Haddon Heights; Patrick A. Stewart, Charles A. Cogan, John Smith, Gloucester City.

J. Ryan Leather Co., Newark, $125,000; Thos. J. Ryan, Ambrose Ryan, David J. Kohn, Newark.

Railroad Stevedoring Corp., Jersey City, shipping, $25,000; Harry Fass, James, New York; Spencer Weart, Edward H. Hoos, Jersey City.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 4.—Charters filed today: Imperial Oil & Gas Company, New York, $50,000; Charles H. Briggs, Walter H. Knox, A. W. McDonald, all of New York.

SETTLE CITY'S DEBT ABROAD

Last Installment of $10,716,850 Is Paid by Syndicate.

The last installment on account of the city's obligations maturing abroad before Jan. 1, 1915, was paid yesterday by the members of the $100,000,000 syndicate of which J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are the managers. The necessity of shipping gold to meet these maturities has long since passed and the operation took the form of checks being drawn by the City Chamberlain on the syndicate members in favor of J. P. Morgan & Co., by whom the actual payments abroad are handled.

The amount of this final payment was $10,716,850, making the total $80,243,940.47. The city obligations concerned aggregated £18,494,827 payable in London and 61,500,000 francs payable in Paris. The city agreed to make payment to the syndicate managers from time to time at the rate of $5.085 for each pound sterling and 20 cents for each franc.

As expected by the bankers when the agreement was made the city will receive a substantial rebate, but the amount cannot be determined until the bankers have completed an accounting based on the actual price paid for exchange or the actual cost of shipping gold and including the deduction of all expenses in the formation of the syndicate and the completion of its transactions. Beyond the obligations thus taken care of, the city has but $500,000 more to pay abroad, which is due in London in January.

DRY GOODS SALE A SUCCESS

Pre-Inventory Bargain Brings a Number of Buyers Into Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"The pre-inventory clearance sale has been of leading interest during the week. More buyers have been in the market by a larger percentage than attended the sale a year ago. Kansas, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, and Kentucky were well represented, and large numbers were here from Illinois and adjacent States.

"Purchases were well distributed throughout all departments, fancy and novelty goods receiving most attention.

"The sale of heavier goods was curtailed somewhat by unseasonable weather. In total the sale has proved very satisfactory.

"Receipts of mail orders for merchandise have been numerous from all sections of the country."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads that have so far reported for the month of October make the following showing in their gross and net returns, those showing increases and those showing losses being given separately:

GROSS.

Six roads	$24,598,592	+	$993,298
Fifty-five roads	201,862,653	—	30,196,098
Total (61 roads)	226,461,245	—	29,202,800

NET.

Thirteen roads	$16,839,353	+	$2,922,940
Forty-eight roads	45,674,286	—	9,234,684
Total (61 roads)	62,513,649	—	6,311,744

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of November show these aggregated changes in gross earnings: Seven roads ..... $6,092,824 — $2,018,376

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for October—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	$96,177	$661,501	$65,323
Net	162,786	210,181	47,394
4 mos. gross	2,437,353	2,529,472	92,119
Net	667,422	759,978	72,555

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN for October—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	2,714,735	3,018,972	3,100,461
Net aft. taxes	832,220	1,098,370	917,821
Other income	77,611	80,159	49,394
Total income	909,732	1,106,729	967,316
Sur. aft. chgs.	212,564	306,971	351,425
4 mos. gross	10,755,506	11,344,781	11,594,782
Net aft. taxes	3,077,431	3,459,314	3,174,527
Other income	279,821	274,193	113,767
Total income	3,356,779	3,733,507	3,288,285
Sur. aft. chgs.	482,283	890,138	718,144

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for October—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	1,018,506	1,208,660	1,286,668
Net aft. taxes	206,068	252,701	444,346
Sur. aft. chgs.	56,068	108,710	286,502
4 mos. gross	3,779,976	4,495,727	4,585,403
Net aft. taxes	674,438	1,018,798	1,473,407
Def. aft. chgs.	24,478	*358,448	*357,778

*Surplus.

TEXAS & PACIFIC for October—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Mileage	1,887	1,885	*2
Gross	1,738,852	1,866,874	128,021
Net aft. taxes	525,315	690,472	165,156
4 mos. gross	6,094,901	6,311,592	216,690
Net aft. taxes	1,360,684	1,462,168	101,483

*Increase.

VIRGINIAN RY. for October—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	503	503	474
Gross	505,898	694,044	519,568
Net aft. taxes	180,682	342,195	220,252
4 mos. gross	2,088,344	2,339,592	1,988,150
Net aft. taxes	814,779	1,014,366	761,128

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Total receipts	$2,753,255	$2,774,090	*$20,834
Express priv	1,481,109	1,434,959	46,149
T'l'l trans. rev	1,272,146	1,339,121	*66,974
Non-trans. rev	49,817	28,797	20,520
Total op. rev	2,884,196	2,843,854	*40,340
Total op. exp	3,086,327	2,832,015	204,312
Net op. deficit	152,182	†11,839	163,971
Taxes	35,002	31,094	3,907
Oper. deficit	187,848	19,855	167,992
Mileage st. rds.	39,356	33,488	5,867
Mile. oth. lines	4,781	4,956	*225

*Decrease. †Surplus.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for August—

Total receipts	3,775,365	3,585,831	239,534
Express priv	1,397,026	1,772,476	124,549
T'l'l trans. rev	1,578,329	1,763,354	114,924
Non-trans. rev	174,185	184,997	†10,812
Total op. rev	2,052,524	1,947,853	104,671
Net op. deficit	115,251	12,046	103,204
Taxes	38,490	31,666	6,763
Oper. deficit	153,773	43,713	110,059

Two months—

Total receipts	7,884,689	7,140,286	694,403
Express priv	3,903,846	3,549,483	354,362
T'l'l trans. rev	3,930,792	3,800,752	340,040
Non-trans. rev	356,872	376,906	*19,999
Total op. rev	4,287,165	3,667,061	320,106
Net op. deficit	137,735	†17,687	155,423
Taxes	74,054	63,545	10,509
Oper. deficit	211,900	45,857	166,043
Mileage st. rds.	70,196	57,556	12,579
Mile. oth. lines	3,401	2,894	*592

*Decrease. †Surplus.

HUDSON & MANHATTAN for October—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	468,023	473,988	*$5,965
Net	276,644	275,088	1,756
†Surplus	65,712	67,746	*2,034
Gross, 4 mos.	1,767,348	1,768,528	*1,180
Net	1,054,503	1,001,096	53,407
†Surplus	175,945	177,278	*1,333

†Surplus after charges and amortization of property available for interest on adjustment income bonds. *Decrease.

PORTLAND RAILROAD for October—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	$87,095	$82,620	4,475
Net aft. taxes	33,472	30,539	2,933
Sur. aft. chgs.	14,279	8,628	5,541
Gross, 12 mos.	1,042,608	1,034,100	8,508
Net aft. taxes	299,492	228,103	71,389
Sur. aft. chgs.	145,461	171,910	*26,449

SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for August—

T. rev. f'm op.	968,969	1,010,615	*41,646
Exp. privileges	464,831	514,138	*49,307
T'l. trans. rev.	474,103	496,482	*22,378
Non-trans. rev.	22,990	22,594	355
T'l. op. rev.	496,994	519,017	*22,022
T'l. op. exp.	514,410	522,732	*8,322
Net op. def.	17,416	3,781	13,634
Taxes	14,203	12,686	1,116
Operating def.	32,219	17,473	14,745

Two months:

T. rev. f'm op.	2,142,749	2,133,495	9,254
Express priv.	1,093,313	1,088,582	4,730
T'l. trans. rev.	1,049,431	1,044,913	4,518
Non-trans. rev.	46,870	48,160	1,290
Total op. rev.	1,096,301	1,093,073	3,228
T'l. op. exp.	1,050,128	1,060,413	*10,285
Net op. rev.	46,176	32,660	13,516
Taxes	29,269	27,342	2,926
Operating def.	16,045	5,320	10,725
Mile. oper. rds	83,812	82,867	1,945
Mile. oth. lines	891	865	26

UNION GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION for ten months ended Oct. 31—

Gross earnings	25,973,414	23,816,170	897,243
Op. exp. maint. and taxes	13,861,401	13,642,189	219,212
Net earnings	9,948,013	8,673,981	269,031
Fixed charges	6,781,831	5,523,670	243,661
Sinking fund and depreciation	4,166,682	3,141,811	10,349

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street

Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue

New York.

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.

PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator Guardian

International Navigation Company (of New Jersey)

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Dated February 1, 1899; Due February 1, 1929

The International Mercantile Marine Company, formerly International Navigation Company (of New Jersey) has announced that the European War has necessitated the complete suspension of the Red Star Line service, and on account of the unsettled condition of ocean transportation it is impossible to form any estimate of the Company's earnings for the balance of the year. In view of this situation, the Company determined to defer the interest upon its Four and One-half Per Cent. Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds, which matured October 1, 1914.

In anticipation of the probable default by the Company in payment of the interest due February 1, 1915, on its First Mortgage Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, it is believed that the bondholders should unite in prompt and concerted action for the protection of their interests. At the request of holders of a large amount of said bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the Bondholders, reserving the right to associate others with themselves as members of such Committee; and a protective agreement, to be dated the 12th day of November, 1914, has been prepared.

Holders of said bonds are requested to deposit the same at once in negotiable form, together with the coupon due February 1, 1915, and all subsequent coupons, with the Fidelity Trust Company, of the City of Philadelphia, the Depositary named in said agreement, or with the Bankers Trust Company, the Agent for the Depositary in the City of New York. Certificates of deposit will be issued for all bonds deposited.

Any stamp tax imposed upon the transfer of registered bonds will be payable by the Depositor at the time the bonds are deposited.

Signatures to transfers of registered bonds must be guaranteed by a bank or banker known to the Depositary or its Agent.

Copies of the protective agreement may be obtained at the office of the Depositary or its Agent.

Dated, Philadelphia, November 12th, 1914.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, *Depositary*, 325 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, *Agent for Depositary*, 16 Wall St., New York City.

MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS, *Counsel*, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia.

WILLIAM P. GEST, *Chairman.*
T. DE WITT CUYLER,
SAMUEL F. HOUSTON,
CHARLES D. NORTON,
GEORGE S. BREWSTER, *Committee.*
T. HOMER ATHERTON, *Secretary*, 325 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNITED TIMBER CORPORATION.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

New York, N. Y., December 4th, 1914.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of United Timber Corporation will be held on the 18th day of December, 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the office of such Company, at 1,790 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a resolution to reduce its Capital Stock from $2,500,000, consisting of 25,000 shares each of the par value of $100, of which 20,000 shares are Common Stock and the remaining 5,000 shares Preferred Stock, to $1,000,000, to consist of 10,000 shares Common Stock of the par value of $100 each.

LESTER LELAND, President.
JOHN D. CARBERRY, Secretary.

A Meeting of the Lot Owners of The Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at its office, No. 170 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, the 7th day of December, 1914 at 12 o'clock, noon, at which time an election will be held for five trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.

ALFRED L. SEAVER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children will be held at 143 East 83rd Street on Monday, December 14th, 1914, as above A. M.

HOLMES E. BROOKS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE HOOSICK FALLS RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Hoosick Falls Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 3,044, Grand Central Terminal, New York City, on Monday, December 14th, 1914, at 12:00 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated November 28th, 1914.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1914, for Contract AF, for printing.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GILVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
P. HOOD COLES, Secretary.

The Christmas Number of The New York Times Tomorrow

will contain, in addition to its regular sections,

Eight Pages in Color

reproducing for the first time a famous series of paintings owned by Senator Wm. A. Clark, entitled

JOAN OF ARC

By Boutet de Monvel

with a narrative and description written for The New York Times by the deceased artist's son, *ROGER BOUTET de MONVEL*

Among the important articles in the Magazine Section will be

Our Responsibility in Mexico

By Theodore Roosevelt

in which he flatly declares that we are partially and guiltily responsible for some of the worst acts ever committed.

The Case of Belgium

By James M. Beck

whose recent article in The New York Times on The Dual Alliance vs. The Triple Entente aroused widespread comment and was reprinted in England and France.

Andrew Carnegie on the War

A Stirring Christmas Poem

By Irving Bacheller

Advance orders from newsdealers have taken the entire edition of

Tomorrow's Times

Newsdealers have been asked to supply regular readers of The Times first. If you are a regular reader notify your dealer today to keep a copy for you.

SALARY REPORT GOES OVER.

Standardization of City Employes Before Estimate Board.

The Board of Estimate received yesterday the report of its expert on salaries and grades, George F. Tirrell, on the standardization of city workers. The report seeks to classify employes and to fix payment, according to grade. The Board was divided. President McAneny and Controller Prendergast suggested immediate action, while Borough Presidents Mathewson and Pounds objected.

"Why, this report would change the form of city government," said President Mathewson. "It in effect it gives to the Bureau of Standards power over city employes of whatever grade, their duties, and their pay. We elective officials have only questions of policy to decide."

This Board established the bureau and asked for this report," retorted the Controller. "Now that we have it we should act upon it."

"Not on your life," put in President Pounds. "It was first but a temporary bureau and now it reports on an organization plan that reaches every part of the city."

One recommendation is for a Central Engineering Department to supply engineers to departments in much the same way as the Law Department supplies legal services. Representatives of the Engineers Club protested against action on the report until engineers had had opportunity to judge the salaries provided. Further discussion was put over for an Executive session on Dec. 14.

Court Gets Portrait of Judge.

The collection of portraits of former Judges of the District Court, which hangs in the Federal Building, was completed yesterday by the presentation of the portrait, copied by George R. Boynton from an original by Jarvis, of Judge William Peter Van Ness, District Judge from 1812 to 1814, and Circuit Judge from 1814 to 1826. The picture was presented by the Phi Delta Phi Alumni.

OFFERS CITY A CIRCUS.

Brooklynite Would Give Show in City Hall Park on New Year's Eve.

A Brooklynite wrote to Mayor Mitchel yesterday suggesting that the city give a one-ring circus in City Hall Park on New Year's Eve. He is Howard S. Starrett of 188 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, "sole owner and manager of Starrett's shows." He said in his letter:

"Would you be interested in putting on a one-ring circus the night before the new year in City Hall Park? As you have the land, all that would be required would be a stage 80 by 80 feet raised so all that are standing could see. The circus would be in the open and would give a good time to all before the stinging. I have performing horses, ponies, donkeys, dogs, and monkey clowns, and acrobats. It would be a novelty. If you are interested I would be willing to come to give a good time just for the expenses."

FAVOR TENEMENT OWNERS.

Appellate Court Rules They May Not Be Fined for Disorderly Tenants

The Appellate Division yesterday decided by a vote of three to two that there was nothing in the Tenement House law that enabled the city to collect a penalty of $50 from the owner of a tenement house merely because the police or other authorities had obtained a conviction of a tenant in that house on a charge of running a disorderly flat. The higher court affirms the action of the lower courts in denying the motion of Assistant Corporation Counsel John P. O'Brien, in the charge of the Tenement House Bureau, asking that the fine be imposed on Lucy A. McDevitt, owner of a house in West Forty-third Street.

Presiding Justice Ingraham wrote the prevailing opinion, which is concurred in by Justices Clark and Hotchkiss, while Justice McLaughlin wrote the dissenting opinion, with which Justice Dowling concurs.

HOLDS COURT AT 3 A. M.

Judge Rosalsky Goes to Headquarters to Accept Bail for Mace.

Frederick Mace, a moving-picture producer, who was arrested on Thursday night at the Hotel Bristol on the charge of abandoning his wife, who, he said, was a member of the original Floradora sextet, was liberated at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by Judge Rosalsky, who held court at that hour in the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters, and accepted a cash bail of $1,000.

Mace was later arraigned before Magistrate Marsh in the West Side Court, but as extradition papers, which had been started in Philadelphia, had not arrived, he was permitted to go on the bail furnished later. Last June, Mace said that he accompanied Mrs. Evelyn Thaw to Europe, where they staged a moving-picture play, returning on the Olympic just before war broke out.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 237, s s, 25x50; Isaac Cohen and another to Mary H. Biddle and another, trustees, Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 1, 5 years, as per bond; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$14,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 27.8 ft n of 104th St, 27x100; John Schreyer to Charles L. Wendel, 1,341 West 51st St, Dec. 1, prior mtg $32,000, due as per bond; attorney, Louis Wendel, Jr., 277 Broadway.....$500

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 54.8 ft n of 104th St, 27.2x100; John Schreyer to Frank L. Vaughardt, 70 Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $32,000, due as per bond, Dec. 1; attorney, same.....$500

CROTON ST, s s, 85.5 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x18.5; 165th St, n s, 139.5 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25.4x26.6; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of Croton St, 24.8x—; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of Croton St, 100x100; Perry Avenue Construction Co. to Andrew T. McGeagney, 3,466 Dewey Terrace, Nov. 4, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edward Mishling, 258 Broadway.....$5,500

FULTON ST, s s, 51.4 ft s e of Greenwich St, 21.6x100; Elwyn B. Wingle and another to Lillian E. Radcliff, Montreal, Canada, Dec. 1, 1 year, p. c. as per bond; attorney, W. E. Weaver, 7 Beekman St.....$5,000

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner 101st St, 50.11x irregular; John Krumbach and another, 682 Seneca Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $20,000, due as per bond, Dec. 1; attorneys, Loeb & Popper, 19 Cedar St..$1,500

10TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Greene St, 27.6x76; Patrick Gallagher to Richard E. Kelly, 46 West 72d St, Dec. 2, 1 year; attorney, Richard B. Kelly, 233 Broadway.....$15,000

THIRD AV, s e corner of 146th St, 40x100; Henry Holding Co. to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, Dec. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Frank M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row.....$47,500

20TH ST, n s, 204 ft e of 8th St, 20x98; Hannah Elias to Willis H. Failing, White Plains, N. Y., Dec. 3, prior mtg $24,100, due Jan. 3, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Maxwell H. Elliott, 277 Broadway.....$225

26TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Richard W. Sampson to Mary Jane Sampson, 2,515 Webster Av, 1 year, 6 p. c., Nov. 30; attorney, Joseph C. Levi, 37 Liberty St.....$4,000

38TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of Park Av, 20x98.9; S. S. Smith to American Bible Society, 6 Bible House, Dec. 4, prior mtg $15,000, due Dec. 30, 1917; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$5,000

45TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of 11th Av, 30x80.11; Charles Levy to Oscar Englander, 544 West 157th St, prior mtg $12,000, July 28, due April 28, 1916, 6 p. c.....$1,000

Bronx.

GRANT AV, s w corner 165th St, 48x81.2; same to same, prior mtg $30,000, Dec. 4, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$6,000

GRANT AV, s e corner; Annie Kaas to Charles B. Foatz, 212 West 142d St, 2 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Jacob Friedland, 874 Lenox Av.....$1,800

PINE ST, 72-77; also Pearl St, 105; Amos F. Eno to Buckhorst Realty Co., 417 East 80th St, 10 years 6 months from Nov. 1, 1914; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St.....$7,500

Bronx.

HUGHES AV, 2,462, all; Henry Mayer to Frederick J. Prasch, 8 Hillside Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., 3 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, Bernstein & Q., 22 West 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$1,650

MORRIS AV, 608, south store, &c.; Giovanni Sarracino and another to Felippo Rapuaro, 2 East 112d St, and another, 5 years from Nov. 1; attorneys, Bernstein & Q., 22 West 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$540

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, 3,945, s w corner of 224th St, all; Christina B. Spoehelmer and another to Frederick J. Prasch, 425 South Columbus Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., 3 years and 3 months from Nov. 1; attorneys, Bernstein & Q., 22 West 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$500

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

8TH AV, 230; Superior Cornice and Skylight Works, Inc., against 230 Fifth Av. Corporation et al., Nov. 5, 1914.....$1,300

Bronx.

215TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Paulding Av, 25x100; John Tedeschi against A. Buomi et al., Sept. 30, 1914.....$33

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated Bible Students.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES, Eight o'Clock Sharp. PASTOR RUSSELL. Topic:
NO DIVINE AUTHORITY FOR CLERGY ORDINATION. NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, W. 63d St., nr. B'way, (Subway Col. Circle.)

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 17 Hicks St. 3 P. M. Service. PASTOR BURGESS' TOPIC: NEW THINGS vs. OLD THINGS. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH. Union Services. 125 West 57th Street. Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D. Pastor preaches at 11 A. M.; at 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45; Bible Classes, 9:40 A. M. Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. Subject, "United Church." 8—"Can We Talk with the Dead?"

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 53d St., between 5th and 6th Avs., Dr. Owen Hayward, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, West 181st St. Rev. Enos J. Besworth. 11 A. M.—"FAIR PLAY." 8 P. M.—"TAMING WILD BEASTS."

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway, 104th St.—Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor. 11—"The Spiral Stairway of the Enlarging Life." 8—"How Do We Know That There is a Life Beyond the Grave?"

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—JAMES M. BRUCE, Acting Pastor.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. 11 A. M.—" A Communion Meditation." 8 P. M.—"Why Jesus Could Not Save Himself." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Dr. B. S. Dunn, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 127th St. Rev. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D. 11 A. M.—" Being Taught of God." 8 P. M.—Musical Service — MENDELSSOHN'S ORATORIO—ELIJAH. Soloists: Miss Grace Kerns, soprano; Mme. Nevada Vander Veer, contralto; Mr. Albert P. Quesnal, tenor; Charles N. Granville, baritone; A. Y. Cornell, choirmaster.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D., Minister, 11 A. M.—"Pure in Heart." 8 P. M.—"Half Baked Cakes."

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178 St. Fifth Church, Madison Av. & 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Sunday School 10 A. M. Holy Communion 10:15 A. M. Service 11 A. M. The Pastor will preach, (service appropriate to "Bible Sunday" in commemoration of work carried on by the New York Bible Society,) subject: "THE BIBLE IN OUR HOMES AND IN OUR COUNTRY."

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 8 P. M., "What the War Is Teaching." Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH, Clinton and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn. Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D. } Ministers. Rev. Morrison Russell Boynton, } Ministers. Public Worship 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON, D. D., will preach at both services. Holy Communion will be celebrated at the morning service. Morning subject, "THE GRACE OF MEMORY"; evening subject, "ARE YOU A FAILURE?" Everybody welcome.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11, 8, People's Forum. "Trade Unions," Mr. John Mitchell.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81st. 11 A. M., Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D., will preach. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Chinese School, 5 P. M.

Jewish.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, Fifth Av. and 76th Street. Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN. Sunday morning at 11. "THE FLAW IN THE LIBERALISM OF CHRISTENDOM."

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 11, 28. WISE: "SHYLOCK IS THE JEW, MERCILESS AND UNFORGIVING." ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Saturday, 10:30 A. M. Sermon by Dr. Silverman. "Judaism and Universal Peace." Sunday, 11:15 A. M. Sermon by Dr. S. R. Cobb on "Brooklyn's Stand on Woman Suffrage in Ancient and Modern Times." Monday, 11:00 A. M. sharp. Lecture by Dr. Hirshow. "The Spiritual Note in the Poets of the Bible." All are welcome.

Lutheran.

Church of the Advent. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 78d. Dr. Remensnyder, service, 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AVENUE, Madison Av., cor. 60th St. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. Ernest Lynn Waldorf, D. D., of Buffalo, N. Y. 6:30 P. M., Free Organ Recital.

PARK AVENUE CHURCH, cor. 86TH ST. Free Public Lecture, Sunday, 10 A. M. "What Panama Canal Means to New York." By Irving T. Bush, Pres. Bush Terminal Co.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., west of Col. Av.—FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., " God's Great Gift." 8 P. M., "Hope." interpreting Watt's Painting.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St. at Broadway, J. LEWIS HARTSOCK, minister, 11, Holy Communion. 8, "Things Hidden."

New Thought.

ARCLIAN HALL, 32 WEST 42D ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. Sears, Speaker. Finest Pipe Organ in the World. Special Organ Recital, 10:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, LAUREL ROOM, HOTEL ASTOR, SUNDAY, 11. Speaker, Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY. Subject: "The Power of the Word." Afternoon service, 3:30, Masonic Temple, Brooklyn.

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 72d St. Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Healing meetings Tuesday, 8 P. M.; Friday, 8 P. M.

MARY ETHERIDGE T. CHAPIN, Berkeley Theatre, 19 West 44th St. Sunday, 11:15, "Vitalizing Experience." Evening, 8, Zoon lecture, Saturday, 12, "Peace and World Hope." Interviews Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, studio.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE, Brooklyn Masonic Temple, cor. Clermont, Lafayette Avs., Sunday, 11, subject Dec. 6, "THE GOSPEL OF JOY, OR THE GLAD GAME." Classes Tuesdays, 8:15 P. M.; Fridays, 3:15, at study, 54 Gramercy Park. Individual teaching daily.

NEW THOUGHT FRATERNITY, (Inc.) MARIE ALICE CLARK, SPEAKER. Lectures Tuesdays, Fridays, 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 3 P. M. Public invited. 132 West 85th St., near 86th St. Subway and 6th Av. L. Station. "Come!"

New Thought.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St. Sunday, 11 A. M. Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11 and 8, West End Presbyterian, Amsterdam Av. Cor. 105th. Evening, subject, "Have We Lost Our Faith?"

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preparatory service Wednesday next, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7TH AV., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. Communion 4 P. M.

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Ave. and Fifty-fifth St. Rev. H. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Offering for Session's Expense and Benevolent Fund. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St., near Broadway. Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. "The Lord's Supper," 11. Rev. F. E. Erickson, 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor; Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister. The Pastor will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 73D STREET. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL. FRANK ALTHER JANEWAY. DR. MERRILL will preach at eleven o'clock and at four at the Anniversary Services of The New York Bible Society. Bible School and Classes, 9:40 and 10 o'clock. Midweek Service, Wednesday, at 8:15 P. M. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, ROBERT ELLIOTT SPEER, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. 10th St. and University Pl. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Communion at 4 P. M. Evening Service omitted.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. } Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 10 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert. 8 P. M.—Organ Recital. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M. (choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Holy Communion and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. The Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, rector. Services, 8, 10:15, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AT 71ST St., the Rev. EDWIN J. van ETTEN, Rector. Services 8 and 11, (Bishop Griswold of Salina); 4:30 and 8, (Rector.) Children's Service, 9:45 A. M., (Rector.)

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D.D., Rector.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and 6th Avenue. Rev. WILLIAM MOTTET, D. D. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, The Rector. 12 M.—Holy Communion. 3 P. M.—Children's Service. 4 P. M.—Praise Service. 8 P. M.—Address, Hon. Marcus M. Marks, President Borough of Manhattan.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av. above 45th St. The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8 A.M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning service, sermon, (Rector.) 8—Evening prayer.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR. 8 A. M. Holy Communion; 9:30, Morning Prayer, Holy Communion; 11, Litany, sermon, rector; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer, Rev. E. S. Buchanan, "The Witness of History and Experience."

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion.....8 A. M. Morning Prayer.....10 A. M. Holy Communion; Preacher, The Rector.....11 A. M. Children's Service.....3 P. M. Organ and Song Recital.....7:30 P. M. Special Service; Preacher, The Rector.....8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector; 11 (Dr. Sandicott Peabody); 4 (Service Memorial to Jacob Riis); 8 (Mr. Edwards.)

ST. ANDREW'S, 5TH AVENUE AND 127TH ST. Services: 8, 9:30, 10:30, 11, 8, 8 P. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. VAN DE WATER, at 11 A. M. Special Music Service, Elgar's Light of the World at 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. 8 A.M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Lecture. The Rector will preach at both services. Organ Recital at 5:15 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th Street, east of Third Avenue. Services at 8, 11, and 8. ALL SEATS FREE.

SAINT IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Avenue and 87th Street. Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Sunday masses at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Daily mass at 7. Friday and holy days at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Holy Communion, 8. Sunday School, 9:45. Morning Prayer, Sermon, Holy Communion, (BISHOP COURTNEY,) 11. Evening Prayer, Sermon, (ROBERT BACHMAN, Jr.,) 4.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St. Services 8, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. G. ASHTON OLDHAM, Rector.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 23 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR M. JUDGE, Services, 8, 11, and 8.

Protestant Episcopal.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4—Evensong and Address, (Rector.) 8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION, 5th Av., 10th St. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11, Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4, Evensong, Parker's "Hora Novissima." 8, Forum, Mr. Thomas Mott Osborne. Subject; "Prison Reform."

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. Communions: 7, 8, 9 o'clock; 10:30 SERMON (Dean Robbins) and LE JEUNE'S MASS; EVENSONG, 4 o'clock SERMON and CHORAL LITANY, 8 P. M.

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. 54th St. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. The Minister, Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., will officiate.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and W. 149th St., (near Amsterdam Av.) PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M., "A Clarion Call" (Communion.) 8 P. M., "God's Word—and You."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av., corner 57th St. 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M. HUGH BLACK.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M., Communion and reception of new members. 8 P. M., Musical Service.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH. 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH. 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"Our Place at Golgotha." 8 P. M.—" A Man's Shadow."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS. 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Subject: "Heavy Things Made Light." Church School and Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M. Quartet accompanied by Organ, Harp and Violin.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH. West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY BEVERTON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M. Cantata "Coming of the King," by Dudley Buck.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for worship at 11 o'clock, No. 144 East 20th St., New York, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Socialism.

CHURCH OF THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION Bryant Hall, 6th Av. at 42d. Sundays, 3:30. Bouck White, leader. Dec. 6, "Warning to New York: Solve Unemployment at Once. How? Municipal Industries." Masterclass and Middleclass always invited.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pebst Grand Circle, 59th St. and Col. Circle.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY OF New York, Inc., Tuxedo Bldg., 59th St. and Madison Av.—Spiritualist meeting, Saturday, Dec. 5, 11 and 8 P. M. Testimonies, Trance Psychic; Sunday, 3 P. M., Christensen; 8 P. M., W. Frederic Keeler of Baldwin, L. I.; Miss Beulah Thompson of Syracuse and Christensen. Monday at 8 P. M., Our Second Annual Social and Demonstrations. Mrs. Margaret Fulton, Atlantic City; Mr. Harry Welting, Mrs. Margaret Leach of St. John's Church, Mrs. Therese Holmes, Mrs. M. Dawson, Randell & Lee will be present. Everybody welcome.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., Travelogue of India, Colored slides by Sardar-Dalip Singh Gill. Admission free.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St. —Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:15. Subject, "Order out of the World." B. B. GATTELL.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Av. and 20th St. Rev. DR. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister. Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate, will preach. Subject: "GLIMPSES OF THE FAITH OF TOMORROW"—in series. "THE SPIRITUAL DISCONTENT OF THE PRESENT TIME." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (Unitarian.) Park Avenue and 34th Street. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "THE MORAL CANCER OF COMPROMISE." 8:15 P. M.—Public Conference. Subject, "THE AMERICAN JAPANESE PROBLEM IN THE LIGHT OF THE EUROPEAN TRAGEDY." Speaker, DR. SIDNEY L. GULICK.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven. "THE SPIRITUAL RELIGION." Rev. Meris St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. "The Things Most Certainly Believed Among Us," and at 4:30 P. M., "What Must I Do To Be Saved?"

Y. M. C. A.

WHO SHOULD MARRY? G. J. FISHER, Health Expert. West Side Y. M. C. A., 57 St. & 8 Av., 4 P.M.

Other Services.

COSMOLOGICAL meetings are held at 600 West 181st every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; music; all welcome. Dr. RIVERO.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St. Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. President C. A. Blanchard of Wheaton College, Ill.

HIGHER THOUGHT CENTRE, 129 West 87th St., Friday, "The Aura," W. Frederic Keeler. Wednesday, social evening. All are invited.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 185 West 80th. Swami Bodhananda. "Know Thyself." 8 P. M.

"When I survey the Wondrous Cross On which the Prince of Glory Died; Love so Amazing, so Divine Demands My Soul, My Life, My All."
McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION.—Meetings every night at 7:45. Sundays at 3. Drunkards are especially invited. 316 Water St., between Roosevelt and Dover Sts.

BROOKLYN

Ethical Culture.

Brooklyn SOCIETY for ETHICAL CULTURE Academy of Music, Lafayette Ave. 11 A. M.—Dr. JOHN L. ELLIOTT: City Streets and the Child of the Future.

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St.— Dr. Alberson will preach at 10:30 and Mr. Riggs at 7:45.

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street. Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus of Chicago will preach in exchange with Dr. Hillis. Evening subject: "The Roots of War."

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian.) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks east of Clark Street Subway station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Times Square Plot Figures in a $200,000 Trade—Mrs. Whitelaw Reid Buys Westchester County Acreage —Gift of Dwelling to Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr.—Important Broadway Lease.

A deal in the upper Times Square section added some activity to the realty market yesterday in the purchase by Ambrose Hill of the old five-story loft at 243 and 245 West Forty-seventh Street between Broadway and Eighth Avenue. The property, a plot 50 by 100.5, adjoins the Strand Theatre building occupying a large frontage on Forty-seventh Street and most of the Broadway block, formerly the old Brewster carriage factory.

The property was bought from George Bickelhaupt and in part payment he took from Mr. Hill the old four-story dwelling at 52 West Thirty-seventh Street, on lot 21.6 by 98.9, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. In the deal this plot figured at $90,000 and the Forty-seventh Street property at about $110,000. The building will be extensively altered by Mr. Hill for commercial uses. J. B. English negotiated the transaction.

Greenwich Village Corner in Trade.

A Greenwich deal involving a good-sized corner on West Street has just been closed whereby James H. Cruikshank and W. D. Kilpatrick, the active operators in that section, have acquired, in the name of the St. John's Park Realty Company, the old brick and frame buildings at 417, 418, and 419 West Street and 173 Perry Street, being the northeast corner. The plot is 73 by 86.3 and was purchased from Josephine A. Budke. The transaction was a trade, the seller taking three six-story new law flats at 315 to 323 West Sixty-ninth Street, each on plot 41.6 by 100.5, a short distance west of the lower extremity of West End Avenue. J. Irving Walsh was the broker in the deal.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid Buys Acreage.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid has bought, through Bryan L. Kennelly, agent for Charles Haviland, thirty-seven acres of land on Purchase Street near Harrison Avenue, Purchase, N. Y., in the township of Harrison.

The property adjoins the residence of Ogden Mills Reid and is directly opposite the extensive estate of the late Whitelaw Reid, deceased.

Gift to Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr.

Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., has transferred to his wife, Mildred Dick Fish, as a gift No. 218 East Eighteenth Street. The property consists of a three-story and basement dwelling on a lot 25 by 100 feet, located between Second and Third Avenues.

Investors Buying Flats.

The two five-story flats, 2049 and 2051 Fifth Avenue, have been sold by Edward A. New to an investor. The structures occupy a plot 49.11 by 100, between 131st and 132d Streets. Herman Frankfort negotiated the sale.

An investor has purchased from the estate of R. O. Ives 629 Columbus Avenue, a five-story flat with stores on a lot 25.8 by 75, located 75 feet south from the southeast corner of Ninety-first Street.

West Side Apartment to Plaintiff.

Fernando Wood, the plaintiff, bought in for $183,750 yesterday the six-story St. Francis Apartment House, at 44 to 47 St. Nicholas Terrace, being the northwest corner of 120th Street. The property was offered in the Vesey Street room under foreclosure by J. H. Mayers to satisfy judgments of over $198,000.

Speculators Lease Flat Houses.

That there is a growing demand for new law tenements and small elevator apartments on three and five-year leases by speculators, was shown yesterday when another group of structures, located in West Harlem, was leased.

Early this week twenty-one houses in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx were leased by the owner and a day or two later sub-leased by the lessee.

In yesterday's transaction Jacob Gordon leased to Hershkowitz & Raynes the houses located at the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and 115th Street; southwest corner of Lenox Avenue and 115th Street; northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and 115th Street, and the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and 112th Street.

They are five and six-story flats, and have been taken for three years at an annual rental of $45,000. The aggregate rental of the twenty-one apartment houses in the Bronx deal was about $350,000.

Important Lower Broadway Lease.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the building 412 Broadway, through to Cortlandt Alley

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The south storm was central Friday night over Georgia and moving east northeastward. It has been attended by general rains in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys and the East Gulf and South Atlantic States and eastern gales off the Middle Atlantic Coast. Rains are also reported from the Pacific States and snow from the Rocky Mountain and western plateau regions.

Temperatures are generally lower in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, the Gulf States, and the Ohio Valley, while in other parts of the country temperature changes were unimportant.

The weather will be unsettled, with probably rain Saturday and Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States and Saturday in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the South Atlantic States. Elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday.

Rains will continue in the Pacific States and rain or snow is probable in the plateau and northern Rocky Mountain regions.

Temperatures will be lower Saturday in the South Atlantic States and the Northwest, and will change little elsewhere during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh to strong north to east Saturday and Sunday; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast and east gales; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

New York and New England—Cloudy Saturday and Sunday.

New Jersey—Cloudy, probably rain Saturday and Sunday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Saturday and Sunday, probably rain in the south portion.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	38	38	4 P. M.	46	45
9 A. M.	38	39	5 P. M.	45	44
10 A. M.	39	42	9 P. M.	46	43
12 M.	43	44	11 P. M.	46	42

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 42; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 37.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 38; at 8 P. M. it was 43. Maximum temperature, 47 degrees at 3:10 P. M.; minimum, 37 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.38 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.40 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
1:10	North roadway B'klyn Bridge...	Slight
2:45	Canal St., at North River, scow	
	Richard R., Daly & Elsins....	None
11:20	88 Willett St.; L. Hollander....	Slight
P.M.		
3:15	1,021 Boston Road; Benj. Hoffman.	$20
3:15	125 E. 57 St.; A. H. McAlpin...	Slight
3:40	Ft. of 506 W. 42 St.; Model Fireproofing Co.....	Slight
6:00	2633 9 st.; Mrs. Wyngrinsky....	Slight
6:20	353 W. 43 St.; Peter Lalor.....	$20
6:30	156 Reade St.; Louis Scheurer & Sons	$25
6:30	177 St. and Haven Av.; not given.	None
7:15	Arlington Av. and 252 St.; Babcock estate	None
7:20	62 Morton St.; Catherine Kearney.	Slight
7:35	317 E. 108 St.; Michael Dara....	Slight
8:55	1,116 Longwood Av.; Edward McCullough	Not given
10:15	133 W. 21 St.; Lieberman & Horwitz	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M., Dec. 7: To Det. Bu., from prects. indicated, designated as Act. Det. Sergts.: Sergt. E. Lennon, to Patrol. 3; J. Campomenal, 2; P. S. Brennan, 39; R. M. McKenna, 68; H. S. Hand, 61; J. A. Kessler, 164; A. Y. Hill, 165; John Dawson, C. O.; E. F. Kelly, 165; L. W. Sons, 170. Mutual, to take effect 4 P. M. Dec. 5: F. J. Smith, 151, to 4; J. J. Eller, 4, to 151.

Temporary assignments: Lts. J. F. Lanigan, 17, to 7 for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 4; F. F. O'Neill, 80, to command 90, for 18 days, from 9 A. M., Dec. 13. Patrol. J. T. Collins, 4, to Commissioner's office, duty at Department of Charities, for 14 days, from 9 A. M., Dec. 7; Patrol. J. F. Shevlin, 14, to Det. Bu., for 5 days, from 6 P. M. Dec. 3; W. J. McMillen, 144, and Joseph Metzler, 146 to 16 Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 8 P. M., Dec. 6; J. A. Kee, 169, to C. O. duty in Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 4. To Commissioner's office from prects. indicated, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 10: Angelo Cava, 151; J. Mills, 85; J. Campbell, 170; T. J. Harvey, 31; Valentine O'Toole, 147.

Leaves with pay: Actg. Capt. J. J. Turley, 99, 18 days, from 9 A. M., Dec. 13, balance of vacation. Without pay: Lt. Henry Gardner, 2, 1 day from 5 P. M., Dec. 7; Patrol. William Stetler, 15, 1 day, from 12 P. M. Dec. 5; L. R. Church, 26, 1 day, from 8 A. M. Dec. 6; John Reitenberger, 36, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. Dec. 7.

The following applications for pay while sick are approved: Patrol. J. A. Dooley, 37, from noon Nov. 8, to 12 P. M. Nov. 7; J. O'Connor, 42, from 8:15 A. M. Sept. 30, to noon, Oct. 8; C. A. Steinert, 283, from noon, Aug. 31, to 12:01 A. M., Oct. 25.

Charges Dismissed: Sergts. J. P. McCormick, 146 failed to make complaint against intoxicated patrolman, &c.; J. E. Brown, 145, same; P. F. Boyle, 148, same; Patrol. W. H. O'Loughlin, 4, failed to prevent, discover, or report burglary; John Grimes, 13, used unnecessary force effecting arrest; R. Grant, 31, improper patrol; G. A. Stoffers, 32, absent from fixed post; Harold Noar, 39, absent from post; John Walsh, 40, sitting; F. J. Durning, 66, failed to pay debt; H. W. Hemingway, 68, improper patrol; P. H. Lepert, 68, improper patrol; D. J. Kennedy, 140, absent from post; W. S. Stokely, 153, same; P. H. Bolger, 153, improper patrol; J. J. May, 176, same.

Amendment: So much of Paragraph 8, S. O. 278, C. S., as temporarily assigns Patrol. J. J. Gallagher, 156, to 17 Insp. Dist. for 14 days from 9 A. M. Dec. 4, is amended to read: Joseph Hagen, 106.

Fire Department.

Reinstated with approval of Civil Service Com. on last grade fireman and assigned: C. A. Montelin, H. and L., 181.

Retired, on Dec. 20, 20 after 20 yrs.' service: Lt. J. F. Dunker, Eng. 20, pension $1,050 a yr.

Penalties imposed: John J. Rooney, Eng. 33, conduct prejudicial to good reputation, order, and discipline, 4 regular leaves withheld; Walter A. O'Leary, Eng. 33, absence without leave, 2 regular leaves withheld; John Strout, Eng. 93, neglect of duty, 4 regular leaves withheld; Harry M. Siegel, Eng. 93, violation of Sec. 104 Rules and Reg. 1912, fined 1 day's pay; Waller J. Hillis, H. and L. 9, absence without leave, 4 regular leaves withheld.

Charges dismissed: Gustav A. Schwetje, Eng. 33, violation of Sec. 104, Rules and Reg. 1912.

Leaves without pay; Ferdinand Olsen, Eng. 223, 12 hours, from 8 P. M., Dec. 5; Joseph V. Bruton, H. and L. 42, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Dec. 5.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BARNES, RICHARD S., (Dec. 25, 1913.) Net estate, $556,619; bank, $12,337; equity in land at Hewlett Centre, L. I., $3,750; property in Yonkers, $14,000; ins., $56,334; stocks and bonds, $596,313, including 1,449 shares stock Amer Book Co., $227,493, and 50 bonds of same company, $52,250.

BLAKE, JANE, (Oct. 31, 1906.) Net estate, $1,500.

ROSENSTOCK, MAXIMO, (Apr. 8, 1913.) Net estate, $12,808; bank, $80,228.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES, suites, or entire floors to SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to ten years; ALTERED, up to date to your requirements; furnished or unfurnished; saving in rent 20% to 40%; your problem solved quickly; service free. OFFICE SUBLETTING CO., 1,476 Broadway, corner 43d. 6786 Bryant.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 2,000 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

For Rent.—Renovated parlor store, suitable ladies' tailor or furrier, &c.; steam heat; accept any reasonable offer; 47th St., between 5th, 6th Avs. Inquire in store, 75 West 47th St.

Loft, with large corner show windows and basement; rent $125 f. 6,000 sq. ft. inc. steam heat. Muller, 129 Fulton Av., Bkn.

Lofts, modern, fireproof; 22 cents sq. ft.; with rail and water facilities, 25 cents. Galbreath, 319 West 56th St.

Desirable doctor's, dentist's office; private house, refined neighborhood. 150 West 118th St.

Cleanest, lightest lofts, heated, power, elevator. Central Zone, 244-246 East 53d St.

243-247 West 17th to 232-234 West 18th St. Apply 119 West 30th St.

30TH, 14 WEST.—Two-room suite; bath; kitchenette. Plaza 2121.

Desk room to let. Marbridge Building, 47 West 34th St., Room 506.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty cents a line.

A man's full length coat, lined with genuine Alaska seal. Genuine sable scarf, size 42. Phone P. Finance, 6846 Columbus.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Money advanced on Rents; First and Second Mortgage Money. R. M. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five-story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Building for Institution, containing 40 rooms, 6 baths; all improvements; lease, $1,500; West Bronx. Apply 156 Broadway, Room 1.

Three-story basement; business or residence. Apply forenoons, 549 West 159th.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Three-story private dwelling, State St., FLUSHING, L. I.; 8 miles from New York City Hall; 9 rooms and bath; fully furnished; also small garage; $100 per month, or will sell for $500 in cash, balance in mortgage. For further particulars see FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, B'way and 79th St., N. Y. C. Telephone 9700 Schuyler.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Unusual farm, five acres; several hundred finest bearing fruit trees; eight-room house, all improvements, numerous outbuildings; five minutes' walk express station, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Montclair.—Opportunity of lifetime; new modern house; 9 rooms, 3 baths; every appointment; will sacrifice for $5,800. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna Station, Montclair.

Dwellings, furnished and unfurnished, sell, rent, or trade, at Boonton and Mountain Lakes. Edward Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS,
Dishes, cooking utensils and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Apart. from Shawson & Hobbs, 152 W. 72d St.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d Sts.; 8 and 9 rooms, 7 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Columbus 8547.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, bath, near 72d St. subway; will sublet to responsible party; immediate possession; $145. Telephone Murray Hill 8422.

220 WEST 98TH ST.
Seven-room apartment; two baths; handsomely furnished; sublet; northern, southern exposure. Borchardt.

478 Central Park West.—Elegant eight-room apartment, newly decorated; four bedrooms, electricity, elevator. Entrance 108th St. Baker.

Handsomely furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases. Clark & De Florez, 80 East 42d. Tel. Murray Hill 5392.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Basement, high-class business; doctor; will alter. Plaza 2121.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices; a few choice apartments left; restaurant. 2 rooms & bath furnished $45 month upward. 3 rooms & bath, furnished $50 month upward.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ,
127 EAST 72D.
SOUTHERN EXPOSURE APARTMENTS 4-5-6 ROOMS, BATH, $15-$20 WEEKLY; FULL SERVICE; RESTAURANT OPTIONAL.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

MARION,
2,612 BROADWAY, at 98th St.
6 ROOMS AND BATH.....$780
All light; elevator; Express Subway Station 96th Street. REMCO. Phone 1300 River.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

796 ST. NICHOLAS AV. (CORNER 150TH ST.)—DESIRABLE EIGHT-ROOM APARTMENT. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

47th, 112 West.—Physician's office, two large rooms; $35. Payson McL. Merrill, 9 East 44th. 8300 Murray Hill.

122d, 500 West, (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—High-class apartment; reduced rent; concessions.

50th, 14 West.—Two-room suite; bath; kitchenette. Plaza 2121.

East Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Fifth Av. at 30th Street.
At reduced rentals.
Maid and valet service.
Also meals served if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES.
No. 1 West 30th Street.

97th, 9 to 11 East.—Eight all-light rooms; extra servants' toilet; elevator; electric lights; rental reasonable. William A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

326 East 86th.—Physician's office in private house, 2 large rooms; $20. Telephone 9160 Lenox.

92d, 74 E.—Four rooms; top floor; private house; $30 to $40; electricity; 1, 2 adults.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

97TH, 12 EAST. (5th Av.)—Desirable large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

117TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

118T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small sunny rooms; steam; excellent table.

84TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

86TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

53D ST., 37-53 EAST.—Suite, with bath; also large front room; references.

65TH, 159 EAST.—Large, attractive room, adjoining bath; private house; board optional; phone.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; modern improvements; board optional; phone.

ALEXANDER AV., 182.—Large front room, heated, with running water; home cooking; small room for one person also.

LEXINGTON AV. 461, (45th)—Comfortable, heated rooms; good board; all conveniences; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

77TH AV., 1,385, (near 112th.)—Comfortable room; by private family; references. Rogver.

127TH ST., 111 WEST.—Pleasant room, medium sized, private house; telephone; references.

177TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, clean, steam heated rooms; hot water always; private bath; reasonable.

32D ST., (Hotel Strand, just east of Broadway.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $30 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 for week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Absecon.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room; private bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

41ST ST., (n. s. corner Broadway.)—Rooms with hot and cold running water, $6 to $8 per week; with private bath, $9 to $12 weekly; same price for two in room. Hotel Calvert.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentleman.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Excellent single room; steam heated; porcelain bath; privilege select home; reasonable.

47TH, 406 WEST.—Attractive front room; running water; all conveniences; gentlemen. Ginger.

48TH, 65 WEST.—Furnished rooms in quiet residence.

50TH, 48 WEST.—Exclusive accommodations for doctor; other rooms; home convenience; moderate.

52D, 3 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; apartments; studios; parlor floor; basement. Plaza 8550.

52D, 238 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; conveniences; phone; $5 up; Subway, "L."

52D, 47 WEST.—Large room; sunny, warm; private bath; small room. Plaza 854.

53D, 62 WEST.—Doctor's office; desirable location; occupied by prominent physician 7 years.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Large alcove room; newly furnished; private bath; gentleman; reference.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

73D, 181 WEST, (Subway.)—Single, double rooms; good home cooking; American family.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms; superior table; also table guests.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Second floor rear room; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select Pension; 2d floor; medium-sized, sunny, front room, suitable for 1 or 2; blue velvet carpet; comfortably furnished; unsurpassed cuisine; electricity, telephone.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Sunny rooms; private bath; hot-water supply; excellent cuisine.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front, southern exposure, $15; small, $8; excellent English cooking.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Beautiful second floor dressing rooms; private bath; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet, references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Sunny room, with bath; single rooms; reasonable rates.

88D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, small rooms; bathroom each floor; very reasonable.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly, private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

85TH, 26 WEST.—Fine rooms second floor; en suite, singly; private; best table.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; quiet, refined home; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; homelike; Park; French cuisine; table guests.

98D, 35 WEST.—Large room, suitable two, $4; small, $1.50-$3; housekeeping; phone.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, second floor, southern exposure; parlor dining; moderate.

96TH, 58 WEST.—Large, double and single rooms; private house; all conveniences; excellent table; table guests; Subway express; moderate.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.

A homelike home; terms moderate.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive, refined surroundings, second floor suite, private bath; other rooms, newly decorated; running water; $7 upward; excellent table; convenient transportation; references; table guests. Telephone Riverside 1186.

109TH 312 WEST.—Two large rooms, adjoining shower bath; running water; best food. WARD.

110TH, 141 WEST.—Superior accommodations offered gentlemen "chums desiring refined, comfortable home; reasonable.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Private house; large rooms; table guests; home cooking.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; singly or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive large front room, suitable for two.

130TH, 247 WEST.—Large furnished rooms, connecting bath; Kosher table board. 4011 Morningside.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; excellent table and service.

REFINED YOUNG MAN may have ideal home; cultured family. Q 100 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant, sunny, steam-heated rooms, connecting lavatory; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $12 weekly. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers. Telephone 2161 Yonkers

New Jersey.

EAST ORANGE, LENOX MANOR.
New throughout; a home without its cares; refined and exclusive; private baths; exceptional table, for adults only. 75 Lenox Av. Telephone 5075 Orange.

Pennsylvania.

Woodleigh, Towanda, Penn. Refined Winter home for comfort or recuperating; owner trained nurse. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 28 EAST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; furnace heat; clean; telephone; reasonable.

17TH, 307 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Front and back hall rooms. Telephone 6780-J Stuyvesant.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Nice room for gentleman; running water, dressing room; $4.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, large and small; private family; board optional.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Suite, with private bath; private house; other rooms; phone.

54TH, 130 EAST.—Large, light back parlor, suitable for light business; select; private house. Telephone 480 Plaza.

55TH, 88 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms, with southern exposure.

57TH, 47 EAST.—Large sunny front rooms; elegant parlor floor; studio; gentlemen.

62D, 24 EAST.—Furnished room to rent in private residence, with private bath, electric lights, elevator service, for bachelor only; must have A1 reference; $40 per month.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Front room, southern exposure; every convenience; private house; telephone.

175TH ST., 486 EAST.—Large front parlor, use of kitchen, bath, phone; private house; suitable for two or couple.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 695.—Two newly furnished rooms; running water, bath, heat, telephone. Lyons.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large, heated rooms, adjoining bath; $5, $6 per week.

West Side.

77TH AV., 1,385, (near 112th.)—Comfortable room; by private family; references. Rogver.

127TH ST., 111 WEST.—Pleasant room, medium sized, private house; telephone; references.

177TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, clean, steam heated rooms; hot water always; private bath; reasonable.

32D ST., (Hotel Strand, just east of Broadway.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $30 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 for week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Absecon.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room; private bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

41ST ST., (n. s. corner Broadway.)—Rooms with hot and cold running water, $6 to $8 per week; with private bath, $9 to $12 weekly; same price for two in room. Hotel Calvert.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentleman.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Excellent single room; steam heated; porcelain bath; privilege select home; reasonable.

47TH, 406 WEST.—Attractive front room; running water; all conveniences; gentlemen. Ginger.

48TH, 65 WEST.—Furnished rooms in quiet residence.

50TH, 48 WEST.—Exclusive accommodations for doctor; other rooms; home convenience; moderate.

52D, 3 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; apartments; studios; parlor floor; basement. Plaza 8550.

52D, 238 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; conveniences; phone; $5 up; Subway, "L."

52D, 47 WEST.—Large room; sunny, warm; private bath; small room. Plaza 854.

53D, 62 WEST.—Doctor's office; desirable location; occupied by prominent physician 7 years.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Large alcove room; newly furnished; private bath; gentleman; reference.

57TH, 503 WEST.—Comfortable, furnished rooms; twin beds; suitable two; home cooking; reasonable.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well kept; reasonable. Telephone 8240 Riverside.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Lady owning elegantly-kept apartment will rent suite, with private bath, to clubman or two bachelors. Apt. 7. Telephone 4246 Riverside.

101ST ST., 230 WEST, AND BROADWAY.—Beautiful, furnished room facing Broadway in private family; reasonable; gentleman; Sterling.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Desirable rooms; telephone, electricity; $4; smaller, $3.50; housekeeping. McNamara.

106TH, 38 WEST.—Large room; steam heat; telephone; private house; gentleman; $4.

107TH, 14 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; modern elevator apartment; moderate rent. Apt. 22.

107TH, 239 WEST. — Handsomely furnished front suite; modern elevator apartment; electricity; $10. Band.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Sunny, single, double rooms, conveniences; kitchen privileges; reasonable. Conran.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room; elevator; electricity; telephone; shower. Coffey.

118TH, 617 WEST.—Choice, sunny front room; exceptional conveniences; breakfast optional; very desirable; moderate. Apartment 33.

115TH, 422 WEST.—Comfortable outside rooms; all conveniences; independent entrance; reasonable. Durand.

115TH, 620 WEST, (Apt. 22.)—Large front rooms, private bath; private; $35 monthly.

116TH, 610 WEST, (Apartment 71.)—Large room, adjoining bath; gentleman; $7; private; references.

119TH, 690 WEST, (Apartment 102.)—Elegant single, double room, elevator apartment; telephone; Subway.

117TH, 423 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Suite 3 front rooms, southern exposure, attractively furnished; running water; moderate; dining room.

115TH, 401 WEST.—Desirable, neatly furnished rooms, adjoining bath; modern conveniences. Patterson.

117TH, 428 WEST.—Comfortable, light room, facing Columbia campus; modern elevator building. Apartment 61.

119TH, (439 Manhattan Av.)—Attractive corner room; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Apt. 44.

118TH ST., 430 WEST.—One or two front rooms to let, furnished. Apartment 23.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Comfortable light rooms; permanent only; $4.50 up; elevator. Cooper.

122D, 540 WEST.—Pleasant, outside rooms; refined surroundings; elevator. Apt. 51.

123D, 523 WEST.—Single and connected front sunny rooms; $5 up. Sherman.

130TH, 168 WEST.—2-window room, second floor; adjoining bath; $4.50; gentleman. Owner.

131ST, 624 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large, sunny room, suitable for light housekeeping; also single room; reasonable. Apt. 5.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

57TH, 406 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor; piano; adjoining bedroom; bath; steam. Barrett.

58TH, 21, 23 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone, steam heat, kitchenette; excellent location; $8, $11, $12.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Small, also large, sunny room; handsome studio; part time.

58TH, 366 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, $2; private family. Mrs. Kennedy.

60TH, 22 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath, $5-$15 weekly—one small room—elegantly kept. At Broadway. 10241 Columbus.

60TH, 22 WEST.—Front room, $7; bedroom, private bath, $5; small, $3.

65TH, 130 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; warm, clean; every convenience; $4, $6.

68TH, 76 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large rooms; private baths; parlor floor suite.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large room with bath; private residence; all conveniences.

69TH, 59 WEST.—Attractive, large room; modern conveniences; bath; private house; gentlemen.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Private family; attractive house; will rent 2 or 3 large or medium sunny rooms to desirable people.

70TH, 138 WEST. — Room, private bath, steam heat, electricity, private home; gentleman.

70TH, 122 WEST.—Large, small rooms; heated; hot water; parquet floor; gentlemen.

71ST, 75 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; newly furnished apartment; conveniences; Subway, "L." Winton.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large and small rooms; refined home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST, 248 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny front room; suitable two; running water; telephone.

71ST ST., WEST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room; private bath. Col. 10106.

71ST, 306 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; bath adjoining; $46. 9987 Columbus.

72D SUBWAY.—Single room, bath; high-class apartment; gentlemen; references. Columbus 6894. Apt. C.

72D ST., 248 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; other rooms; exceptional. Columbus 1894; references.

73D, 115 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, warm front room; every convenience; reasonable.

73D, 159 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; private bath; continuous hot water; telephone; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Superior rooms; different from average; refined surroundings; references.

73D, 122 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; bath; electricity; in owner's private house.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room; electricity, telephone; Subway express.

74TH, 161 WEST.—One large front room, beautifully furnished; private bath; all conveniences.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished, steam-heated, single rooms; private house; reasonable.

75TH, 49 WEST.—Newly furnished room; adjoining bath; small room; maid service.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, warm, sunny front room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Handsome, large, small rooms; elevator, telephone; $3-$6. Hilton.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished, medium-sized room, adjoining bath; single room.

77TH ST., 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing Museum; board optional. Mrs. B. MacGregor.

77TH, 100 WEST.—Desirable, large and single rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, small room adjoining bath; comforts, cleanliness, refined private house.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Exceptionally cheerful, newly furnished large room, well heated, $6.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, large, warm room; private bath; convenient Subway, elevated.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful room, Southern exposure, small room—running water—Subway.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large front room; electric lights; running water; Subway; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; back parlor; steam, electricity; Subway.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; every convenience; see and appreciate.

81ST, 117-119 WEST.—Rooms, with or without private bath; breakfast optional; concessions to responsible people; references.

81ST, 141 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, electricity; private bath. New occupant. Reasonable.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny room; high-class elevator apartment; near Subway, elevated.

82D, 152 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; references; conveniences; reasonable; telephone.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, medium room; refined, private apartment; references. Ochs.

86TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; have one large, exceptionally attractive room; references.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished room, bath adjoining; all conveniences, gentleman; private house.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Newly opened large, small rooms; private bath; furnished or unfurnished; reference.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Handsome large; also small room; gentlemen; private family; references.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, medium rooms; convenient L, Subway; reasonable.

92D, 102 WEST.—Comfortable, newly furnished room; refined family; telephone. Bryan.

93D, 107 WEST.—Large, small newly furnished rooms; private baths; excellent cooking.

93D, 139 WEST.—Splendid dinner, 50 cents; breakfast and lunch, 25 cents; excellent service.

94TH, 148 WEST.—Attractive single rooms; running water; bath on floor; private house; reference.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Single room, private family, bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

96TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite, bath; single room, running water. Run'gham.

97TH, 141 WEST.—Comfortable, furnished rooms; twin beds; suitable two; home cooking; reasonable.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well kept; reasonable. Telephone 8240 Riverside.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Lady owning elegantly-kept apartment will rent suite, with private bath, to clubman or two bachelors. Apt. 7. Telephone 4246 Riverside.

101ST ST., 230 WEST, AND BROADWAY.—Beautiful, furnished room facing Broadway in private family; reasonable; gentleman; Sterling.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Desirable rooms; telephone, electricity; $4; smaller, $3.50; housekeeping. McNamara.

106TH, 38 WEST.—Large room; steam heat; telephone; private house; gentleman; $4.

107TH, 14 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; modern elevator apartment; moderate rent. Apt. 22.

107TH, 239 WEST. — Handsomely furnished front suite; modern elevator apartment; electricity; $10. Band.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Sunny, single, double rooms, conveniences; kitchen privileges; reasonable. Conran.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room; elevator; electricity; telephone; shower. Coffey.

118TH, 617 WEST.—Choice, sunny front room; exceptional conveniences; breakfast optional; very desirable; moderate. Apartment 33.

115TH, 422 WEST.—Comfortable outside rooms; all conveniences; independent entrance; reasonable. Durand.

115TH, 620 WEST, (Apt. 22.)—Large front rooms, private bath; private; $35 monthly.

116TH, 610 WEST, (Apartment 71.)—Large room, adjoining bath; gentleman; $7; private; references.

119TH, 690 WEST, (Apartment 102.)—Elegant single, double room, elevator apartment; telephone; Subway.

117TH, 423 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Suite 3 front rooms, southern exposure, attractively furnished; running water; moderate; dining room.

115TH, 401 WEST.—Desirable, neatly furnished rooms, adjoining bath; modern conveniences. Patterson.

117TH, 428 WEST.—Comfortable, light room, facing Columbia campus; modern elevator building. Apartment 61.

119TH, (439 Manhattan Av.)—Attractive corner room; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Apt. 44.

118TH ST., 430 WEST.—One or two front rooms to let, furnished. Apartment 23.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Comfortable light rooms; permanent only; $4.50 up; elevator. Cooper.

122D, 540 WEST.—Pleasant, outside rooms; refined surroundings; elevator. Apt. 51.

123D, 523 WEST.—Single and connected front sunny rooms; $5 up. Sherman.

130TH, 168 WEST.—2-window room, second floor; adjoining bath; $4.50; gentleman. Owner.

131ST, 624 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large, sunny room, suitable for light housekeeping; also single room; reasonable. Apt. 5.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

139TH, 601 WEST.—Sunny, out

NARROW BAFF CLUE TO 5 OF 999 AUTOS

Every Car with License Number Beginning with "24" Is Traced.

PHONE CALL INVESTIGATED

Arrest of Alleged Gangster in Revolver Fight in Street Also May Yield Information.

Detectives working on the murder of Barnet Baff, who was shot in the West Washington Market twelve days ago, yesterday narrowed the hunt for the automobile in which the slayers escaped down to five automobiles, all answering the description of the murder car and all regularly kept in one garage. Also the police hoped to obtain information from Joseph Joyce, who was arrested yesterday after he and a man who escaped had engaged in a revolver duel at Tenth Avenue and Thirty-second Street. Joyce, according to the police, is a member of the "Owney" Madden gang.

Efforts are being made to trace a telephone call that was sent from Manhattan to a man in New Jersey an hour after the killing of Baff. The man who received the call has been under suspicion for several days, and it is thought stayed in New Jersey on the evening of the murder so that he might have an alibi.

The five automobiles were found through laborious detective work that was typical of the exhaustive methods being followed by Inspector Faurot, Capt. Carey, Capt. Cray, and the men under them. Just after the murder several persons gave the police numbers and parts of numbers which they said they had caught from the license plate of the murder car, and, although none of the numbers submitted was correct, as the police learned by investigation, it was noted that all of them began with the figures 2, 4.

Traced 999 Automobiles.

From the color of the plate on the gunmen's car all of the witnesses of the murder agreed that the license was a New York one. Going on this assumption, Capt. Carey of the Homicide Bureau looked up the records and found that 999 automobiles in and near the city had New York licenses beginning with the figures 2 4. All available detectives then were set to work to investigate each one of these 999 automobiles. Some of the machines were eliminated at once because in color and kind they did not answer the description of the murder car, but a considerable number were left that in a general way resembled the automobile said to have been used by Baff's murderers.

The detectives questioned the owners of these remaining cars, ascertained in as many cases as possible just where each one was on the evening of the murder, and by diligent investigation in other ways eliminated first one and then another until only five remained. Any one of the five, according to the police, might have been the car described by the witnesses. None of the chauffeurs of the five cars was able to satisfy the police that his automobile was not in the West Washington Market between 5 and 6 o'clock on Tuesday of last week, when Baff was killed. Every one of the five cars is being watched carefully and their chauffeurs are under close surveillance.

If the murder car can once be found, the police think, the murder mystery soon will be solved, just as the Rosenthal case began to clear as soon as Willie Shapiro and the car in which he drove the four gunmen were known.

While they are searching for the automobile the police are keeping their activities and movements secret, as they do not want the suspected chauffeurs to know that they are being watched. When Inspector Faurot was asked where the garage was, he smiled and said:

"More than three miles south of Albany."

Capture of Joyce.

The alleged gangster, Joseph Joyce, alias Philip Murphy, was arrested by Policeman Schaeffer of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. Schaeffer was in Thirty-third Street near Ninth Avenue shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon when he heard the report of a revolver shot fired in Tenth Avenue. As he started to run west an automobile used by the Fire Department for messenger service passed in Thirty-third Street. Schaeffer jumped on the running board and the driver went full speed to Tenth Avenue. As the automobile turned the corner there Schaeffer saw two men, each carrying a revolver, running down the avenue, just below Thirty-second Street, one of the men pursuing the other.

The man in front wheeled as he ran and fired three shots at his pursuer, who was Joyce, and Joyce answered by firing one shot at the fugitive. Just as he fired, Schaeffer's automobile shot in to the curb by his side and Joyce turned on the policeman with his weapon leveled. Before he could pull the trigger Schaeffer leaped from the running board and landed a blow backed by the full weight of his body on the point of Joyce's chin. The man dropped to the sidewalk unconscious and Schaeffer, after throwing him into the automobile, directed the chauffeur to continue the pursuit of the second gunman. But by this time the fugitive had reached the New York Central Railroad yard at Thirty-first Street and Tenth Avenue, where he escaped among the freight cars.

The prisoner said at Police Headquarters that he was Joseph Joyce, a carpenter living at 359 West Twenty-fifth Street, and according to the police, he admitted that he was a member of the "Owney" Madden gang. The police asserted he was known also as Philip Murphy and that his picture was 3,969 in the Rogues' Gallery. Several years ago, according to the police, he served a term in the Elmira Reformatory for burglary, and last September he was released from Sing Sing, after serving two and one-half years for the same offense.

The police thought the revolver duel was a direct outcome of the shooting of Patrick Doyle at Eighth Avenue and Forty-first Street last Saturday night, and had no connection with the Baff murder, but Joyce was questioned about it by Inspector Faurot. The Inspector examined him for half an hour.

Faurot Visits Deuel.

As soon as Inspector Faurot had finished questioning Joyce he went to the Criminal Court Building, where he conferred with Assistant District Attorney Deuel for an hour. He admitted that he had gone to see Mr. Deuel about the Baff case, but would not divulge the particular business of his visit.

Joyce's own story of the revolver fight was not accepted by the police. He said that he was walking unarmed at Tenth Avenue and Thirty-second Street when two members of the "Hudson Dusters"—between whom and the "Owney" Madden gang a feud is said to exist—jumped upon him with drawn revolvers. He knocked one man down, he said, snatched his revolver, and fired it at his other assailant, who first had fired at him. The police were convinced that there were only two men in the affray, and that both of them were of the Madden gang, in which, it is said, there were two factions, one of which was led by the murdered Doyle.

The tracing of the telephone call sent from Manhattan to New Jersey presents difficulties that the police fear cannot be overcome, but with the assistance of the New York Telephone Company, every effort to find the station from which the call was sent is being made. According to information received by the police, a man who spends much of every day in the poultry freight yards in New Jersey and who has been suspected from the beginning of implication in the Baff murder, for some time had invariably gone from the yards to the West Washington Market every afternoon, but did not do so on the afternoon on which Baff was killed.

The man told several persons that he would be detained in New Jersey by business on the Tuesday afternoon and evening in question, but after leaving the yards at 5 o'clock he went to a Bronx saloon in Jersey City and played pinochle with friends until 7 o'clock. At that hour some one telephoned him from Manhattan, and he left the game, saying he had been called to New York.

Alibi Aroused Suspicion.

The theory of the police was that the man was the leader of the gang to which the gunmen who shot Baff belong, and that he received the payment for the murder and directed his two followers to execute it. He remained in Jersey City, it was thought, so that he would have an alibi in the event the police suspected him. It was the readiness with which he furnished such a positive alibi when questioned by detectives recently that first stirred the suspicions of the police.

If the telephone call can be traced it may be shown that someone notified the suspected man Baff had been killed and that he could safely return to Manhattan. The chief difficulty in tracing the origin of the call is that it is thought to have been made from a public pay station, in which case the telephone company would have no record of it.

Harry Baff, the son of the murdered man, went to the Harlem Court yesterday and asked Magistrate Cornell to grant him a permit to carry a revolver. He said he had been advised by Capt. Carey to make the request, and that he felt he needed the weapon to protect himself from his father's enemies, who fear that his assistance of the police will lead to the capture of the murderers. Magistrate Cornell directed him to apply to Chief Magistrate McAdoo, and he said he would do so today. Everywhere he went yesterday Mr. Baff was accompanied by a bodyguard of six men.

The inquest into the death of Barnet Baff will be held in the Coroners' Court in the Municipal Building next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Coroner Feinberg has issued subpoenas for about twelve witnesses.

Discussing crimes of violence in New York, Burdette G. Lewis, Deputy Commissioner of Correction, said yesterday that, in his opinion, many assaults and murders by gangmen were the result of the police crusade against pickpockets, and that the recent bomb outrages were due in great part to the activities of the police against blackmailers.

"Pickpockets and blackmailers," Mr. Lewis said, "are professional criminals—this must be remembered. The police have practically broken up the old 'pickpocket trust,' and they have pursued the senders of blackmailing letters so energetically that the pickpockets not in jail have been forced to seek new means of livelihood, and the blackmailers have been forced to use bombs instead of letters to intimidate their victims. I believe that many ex-pickpockets have become mercenary murderers, killing either for robbery or for hire. In the same way the blackmailers who used to obtain money by simply sending a threatening letter now are afraid that a letter will be traced, and resort to a bomb."

REWARD FOR BAFF'S SLAYERS.

Poultry Men in Convention in St. Louis Make $200 Offer.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—The National Association of Car Lot Poultry Shippers in special convention here today telegraphed a reward of $200 to District Attorney Whitman of New York for the arrest and conviction of the slayers of Barnet Baff, a member of the association, who was slain in New York recently. The association declared that it would lend any assistance in its power to the New York officials in the search for Baff's slayers. Several speakers denounced conditions that could make such a murder possible.

The association voted to abolish the position of A. T. Pearson, as its special representative in New York, at $6,000 a year. His position and salary, together with the high dues, had caused dissension.

JEWISH WOMEN'S ELECTION.

Mrs. Ernestine Dreyfus to Succeed Miss American, Who Resigned.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Ernestine Dreyfus of Kansas City, was elected Executive Secretary of the National Council of Jewish Women today at the concluding session here of the organization's convention. Mrs. Dreyfus succeeds Miss Sadie American of New York, who yesterday left the council, of which she was one of the founders.

Other officers elected were: President, Mrs. Nathaniel E. Harris, Bradford, Penn.; First Vice President, Mrs. Eli Hertzberg, San Antonio, Tex.; Second Vice President, Miss Rose Brenner, Brooklyn; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Harry Glickman, Milwaukee; Treasurer, Mrs. Leo Hertz, New Haven, Conn.

The convention made no announcement as to action taken in executive session yesterday on the proposed amendment to the council's constitution which is said to have prompted Miss American to resign. The amendment, it was said, provided for the curtailment of the Executive Secretary's authority and placed that office under the control of the President of the council.

CHARLES P. SAINTON DEAD.

Portrait Artist Who Taught Queen Alexandra Dies Suddenly.

Charles P. Sainton, the well-known English portrait artist, who taught Queen Alexandra how to draw with the silver point and who was a favorite of the present King and Queen, who possess a large collection of his works, died on Thursday at the Presbyterian Hospital, in his 54th year. He was a son of Prosper Sainton, a noted violinist, and was educated at Harrow and was Captain of the cricket team.

He went to Connecticut to make a portrait and returned on last Tuesday, and on Wednesday complained to Edgar C. Ackerman, of the Ackerman Galleries, 10 East Forty-sixth Street, where he had his studio since his arrival in this country two weeks ago, that he was suffering from a pain in the head. The next day he was taken to the hospital and never regained consciousness.

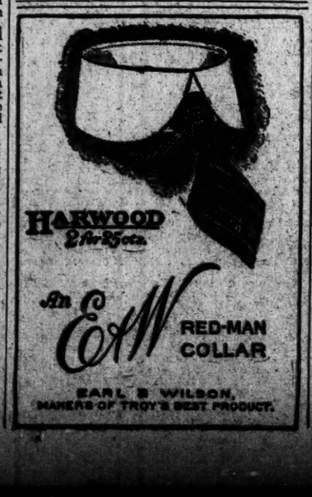
Mr. Sainton's specialty was portrait heads in silver and gold point and King George shortly after his coronation purchased a picture of his that was on exhibition at the Royal Institute of Water Color Painters. He is survived by his widow, three sons and a daughter. One of his sons is at the front with the British Army in France and another lives in California.

Hiram Van Dusen Dies of Injuries.

Hiram Van Dusen, formerly a well-known banker and treasurer of Brown Brothers & Co., brass manufacturers, of Waterbury, Conn., died yesterday from injuries received in a fall in his home, 142 East Fifty-fourth Street, Manhattan, a week ago. Mr. Van Dusen was a member of an old New York family and retired from active business twenty years ago. He was a member of the firm of Satterlee, Bostwick, Van Dusen & Martin, bankers, more than thirty-five years ago, Mr. Satterlee being the father of Herbert L. Satterlee, son-in-law of the late J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Van Dusen was formerly a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Jekyl Island Club, and the Waterbury Club. He is survived by two sons and two daughters.

Smith, Not McNeil, Dead.

In a report of the assignment of the Smith & McNeil Hotel Company, 199 Washington Street, THE TIMES said that Mr. McNeil, one of the original proprietors, was dead. This is a mistake. Mr. McNeil is still alive. Mr. Smith died in 1881.



AGED CAPITALIST INDICTED AS SLAVER

Col. Charles Alexander of Providence Arrested on Woman's Charge Made in Chicago.

HINTS OF COUNTER-ACTION

Rhode Island Man of 67 Accused of Having Toured West with a Los Angeles Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 4.—Col. Charles Alexander, 67 years old, one of the leading citizens of Providence and one of the wealthiest men in Rhode Island, was arrested here today on a warrant from Chicago alleging violation of the Mann White Slave act. Arraigned before United States Commissioner Archibald Matteson he waived examination, and the case was continued for hearing before the United States Court of the Northern District of Illinois on the first Tuesday in January.

The crime with which Col. Alexander is charged is that of transporting one, Jessie E. Cope, from Los Angeles to Chicago on or about Feb. 28, 1913, for immoral purposes.

The writ was sworn out upon complaint of John T. Cooney, a special investigator for the Government, who acted upon the advice of the Federal authorities in Chicago.

Following his arrest Col. Alexander was taken to the office of Harvey A. Baker, United States District Attorney, where he was arraigned. Robert G. Foster furnished bail, amounting to $7,500.

Following the arraignment Col. Alexander was anxious to make a statement to the officers and newspaper men present, but his attorney advised him to say nothing. Attorney Hayes said, however, that the arrest was the result of an attempt at blackmail, which had failed.

Col. Alexander is a Director in the Union Trust Company, the American Screw Company, and the Nicholson File Company; he is also a member of the firm of Alexander Brothers, wholesale grocers, and he is heavily interested in steel and lumber interests in Canada.

His town house is at 129 Benefit Street, this city, and he has a Summer house at Rumstick Point, Barrington, and a Winter lodge at Williamstown, Mass. The Rumstick house is on the palatial order, and Col. Alexander has entertained many celebrities there. Although he has never held public office he has always been active in the councils of the Republican Party of the State and has several times been a delegate to National Conventions.

He was foreman of the recent Federal Grand Jury which returned indictments in the oleomargerine cases.

Col. Alexander belongs to the Hope Club, the Squantum Association, the New York Athletic Club, Boston Athletic Club, Commercial Club, Providence Chamber of Commerce, and others. He has a wife and two daughters.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Col. Charles Alexander, the wealthy Providence man who was arrested there today, is charged with having transported Miss Jessie Cope of Los Angeles, Cal., from Los Angeles to Chicago, according to Charles F. Clyne, United States District Attorney. Mr. Clyne issued this statement regarding the case today:

"Col. Alexander met Miss Jessie E. Cope at a social gathering in Los Angeles two years ago. He explained after their first meeting that he would procure a divorce and marry her. Then he proceeded to make violent love to Miss Cope.

"The evidence of the girl shows she relied on his promise to marry her. At his suggestion Miss Cope met him in Chicago on Feb. 13, 1913. They occupied connecting rooms at a downtown hotel. Later they went to New Orleans and from there to California.

"During the time they were traveling together Col. Alexander gave her many costly presents and much money. The Colonel built for her a bungalow in the Berkshire Hills. On New Year's Day, 1913, Col. Alexander sent her a poem of greeting."

Another rhyme, Mr. Clyne said, which Col. Alexander wrote to Miss Cope he called the "Modern Alexander." It ran thus:

Alexander of the olden days
Was said to sadly weep,
Because there were no other worlds,
To conquer and to keep.
But in these latter better days
Of trusts and politics,
Another Alexander came
Who knew the modern tricks.

Other lines attributed to the Colonel are as follows:

In warmth, and cheer, and firelight glow
Come sit with me in my bungalow;
A welcome waits you all, my friends,
And while the blazing fireplace sends
Its sparks to join the stars on high
We'll feast, and sing, and jollify,
And drive away all cares and ills,
At my bungalow in the Berkshire Hills.

"In a letter of Dec. 18, 1912," said Mr. Clyne, "Col. Alexander referred to Miss Cope as his 'great, big girl of the golden West.'"

Miss Cope is under the surveillance of the Federal officers here, and it is reported the Grand Jury will consider charges of extortion, said to have been made against her. She is 35 years old.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 4.—No one could be found here tonight who knew Miss Jessie Cope, the woman said to be connected with the Chicago case against Col. Charles Alexander of Providence.

QUICK CHARTER REVISION.

McAneny and Mitchel Agree on Smaller Education Board.

George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen and Chairman of the Board of Estimate's Charter Revision Committee, wrote to Mayor Mitchel yesterday in reply to a letter from the Mayor, suggesting that he give immediate thought to the educational section of the proposed charter with a view to obtaining from the incoming Legislature an act establishing a smaller Board of Education and working out other desirable reforms.

"I agree with you fully as to the wisdom of dealing with this subject separately, and at once," wrote Mr. McAneny, "and, as you know, I am quite in accord with your view that there should be a smaller board and responsible executive direction of the business side of school affairs."

INIDCTS STATE OFFICIALS.

Indiana's Lieutenant Governor and Legislators Accused in Pay Inquiry.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 4.—Lieut. Gov. William P. O'Neill, Homer L. Cook, Speaker of the House of the 1913 Legislature, who recently took office as Secretary of State, and other officers and members of the Patronage Committees of the 1913 Legislature, were indicted tonight by the Marion County Grand Jury. The indictments allege that the officials signed warrants for pay for employes in excess of the amounts fixed by law and for more employes than provided for in the statutes.

Ansonia Suicide Left $200,000.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Ray H. Winsten of Dobbs Ferry, who committed suicide on Sunday by jumping from the eighth floor of the Ansonia Hotel in New York, left about $200,000 but no will. The estate is inherited by the husband, Albert Winsten, and two sons, H. Alfred and Relix.

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Overcoats $27.50

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"Yes, the bound edge on that Velour is an entirely new feature. It is one of the style touches that give such smart individuality to the hat. I have really never seen a Velour, in all my hat experience, that is so becoming to all men who try it on. Yes, the quality is unusual for $3. It certainly has the feel and looks and lustre of a $5 imported Velour. Thanks. Shall I send the old hat?"
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TWELFTH FLOOR
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Six East Forty-sixth Street
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Blue Point Oysters or Cherrystone Clams
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(Cold) Flakes of Crabmeat, Ravigote
Roast Tenderloin of Beef, Bearnaise—Roast Jumbo Squab, Currant Jelly
Noisette of Lamb a la Pompadour
Brussels Sprouts—Leipziger Allerlei—Cauliflower
Romaine Salad—Tomato Salad
Mince Pie—Pumpkin Pie—Chocolate Eclair—Apple Pie
French Pastry—Neapolitan Ice Cream
Cheese Pumpernickel Crackers Coffee
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AFTERNOON TEA DANCES 4-7 Direction of S. Mark Minuse Dancing Instructors
Beginning Today Every Sunday Eve'g DINNER DANCE BOHEME (In Ball Room) (7 to 10 P. M.) $1.50
NOVEL BOHEMIAN ENTERTAINMENT. MUSIC. DANCING. SOUVENIRS.

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BEST DANCING DINING TALENT
ORIENTAL AFTERNOON TEAS EVENINGS 7 TO CLOSING
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RECTOR'S New Ball Room
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In THE BALCONADES BALLROOM, (Third Floor.)
Superior Meals a la Carte, Music.

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LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20.
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KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evgs. 8:10. LAST 2 TIMES—TODAY 2:10, TONIGHT 8:10.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT—SEATS NOW.
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GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
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DADDY LONG-LEGS

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Leo Ditrichstein — Phantom Rival

HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. 8:20. Last Matinee Today 2:20. LAST WEEK
THE BIG IDEA
OPENING NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW.
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MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Matn., 2. Best Seats, $1
"THE LIVING DOLLS"—new circus acts, novelties and comedy features for the "Kiddies," and "WARS OF THE WORLD."

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Tues. 2:30.
MARIE TEMPEST In Her Great London Success, "At the Barn."

Winthrop Ames LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy,
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats, $2.00.

Manhattan Opera House, 34th & 8th Ave. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Wed. 2.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
LIFE
NOTHING LIKE IT EVER SEEN.

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS. 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
Matinee Today. Prices: $1, $1.50, $2.
"Best group of smiles and thrills ever seen at this famous theatre."—Eve. Telegram.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
FAVERSHAM
in "The Hawk," with Mlle. Dorziat.

39TH ST THEATRE 25c 50c
REAL PICTURES OF REAL WAR
BELGIAN BATTLEFIELD MOTION PICTURES
Daily at 1—2:30—4—7—8:30—10 P. M.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:15.
Under Cover

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings 8. Matinee Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50.
DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON and Co. of 125, inc. Bernard Granville.
Sunday Night Concert—All-Star Bill.

PLAYHOUSE 48th Street, East of Broadway. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
POLYGAMY

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Today 2:15.
JOE WEBER Offers
The Only Girl
"A SUNBURST SETTING OF VICTOR HERBERT'S MUSIC."—World.

48th St. THEA., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

BOOTH 45th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
EXPERIENCE

SHUBERT 44th, West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
JOSE COLLINS IN SUZI BIG MUSICAL HIT with TOM McNAUGHTON and CONNIE EDISS.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. TWICE DAILY, at 2:15, 25c; at 8:15, 25c, 50c, 75c.
THE SEATS OF THE MIGHTY.
START-ING Next Monday Matinee Seats Now.
EDWARD S. CURTIS' "IN THE LAND OF THE HEAD HUNTERS"

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) Phone 7292 Bryant
LILAC DOMINO

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mats. Today 25c, 50c & 75c.
"A PAIR OF SIXES"
NEXT WEEK—THE DUMMY—Original Cast.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., Dec. 8, at 3. PIANO RECITAL LEONARD BORWICK (Steinway Piano). Management Wolfsohn Bureau. Seats at Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Dec. 8th, at 3. SONG RECITAL—MRS. FRANK KING-CLARK
Kurt Schindler at the Piano. Mgt. M. H. Hanson.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 12, at 2:30. PIANO RECITAL—FANNIE Bloomfield Zeisler
(Steinway Piano.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

FRIENDSHIP PALM GARDEN, East 58th Street, MINSTREL CHORUS REUNION TO-NIGHT

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. Chopin Recital. HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Dec. 7, at 3. Violin Recital WASSILY BESEKIRSKY
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Sunday Eve., Dec. 6, at 8:15. Violin Recital MAXIMILIAN PILZER
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

PRINCESS THEATRE 39th St., nr. 6th Ave. Tuesday, Dec. 8, 8:30. P. M. JOHN BLAND, Tenor SONG RECITAL
John Cushing at the Piano. Steinway Piano.

POULTRY SHOW
Grand Central Palace, Lex. Av. & 46th St. POULTRY, PIGEONS, PET STOCK, CATS, &c.; 10,000 Exhibits. See Model Farm in full operation. Dec. 1st to 8th, Inc. Admission 50c; after 6 P. M., 25c. CAT SHOW Wednesday and Friday, Instruction.

OPERA Tickets $2.00 Bryant. Cause in 'Double Bill' & 'Carmen.' Choice Seats for all Operas. Subscriptions bought and sold. Assorted Ticket Office, B'way, 39th. Opposite Opera House, 1413 B'way.

OPERA TICKETS. Phone 6642 Greeley. Choice seats all parts of house. Subscriptions bought. Jacobs' Ticket Office, B'way & 38th St., Normandie Hotel

Bunch & Judy Thea., 49th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Tel. Circle 333. Last 2 Times. Matinee Today 2:20; Eve. 8:20. THE MARRIAGE OF COLUMBINE.

PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. B. F. KEITH'S Arnold Daly, Maurice and Florence Walton, Bessie Clayton, Harry Fox & Yanoci Dolly.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10c to 30c. "THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO." Next Week—"The Silent Brother."

VITAGRAPH 46th St. & Broadway. 1:30 and 8:30. THE SAGE BRUSH GAL. THE MAN BEHIND THE DOOR.

IRVING PL. THEATRE Today Mat., "The Middle Theatre." Tonight, "DIE VERSUNKENE GLOCKE."

Grace Meth., West 104th, nr. Columbus. ROSES for every one. Maurer Electra. Sunday, 7:45.

HAMMERSTEIN'S — ADELE RITCHIE, Mme. Sembrich & Catalina, Flo Irwin & Co., Cross & Josephine, "The Bandit," and 10 others.

EDEN WORLD in WAX. 25 West 23d St. DUNNINGER, Wonderful Magician. MUSEE. New History Groups. Kinematoscope.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Sundays, 8:45. Mat. Today Ed. Lee Wrothe & Shubert Girls.

WELL-BRED Frenchwoman, best dancer, teaches ballroom dances. Madeleine Johnson, 210 West 50th St.

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
"ON TRIAL" BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS

ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30. THE MIRACLE MAN Geo. M. COHAN'S Masterpiece.

LONGACRE THEATRE, West 48th St. First Mat. TODAY 2:20.
"SO MUCH FOR SO MUCH."

Bronx Opera House 149 St., nr. 3 Av. Evs. 25c to $1.